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THE PICTURE OF THE WORLD.

BY E. R. SILL.

One morning of a summer's day,
Upon a painter's easel lay
The picture of a child at play;
A form of laughing life and grace,
And finished, all except the place
Left empty for the untouched face.
In nodding violets, half asleep,
The dancing feet were ankle deep;
One rounded arm was heaping up
With clover-bloom and buttercup;
The other tossed a blossom high
To lure a hovering butterfly.
'Twas easy to imagine there,
In that round frame of rippled hair,
The wanting face, all bright and fair.

A sadder artist came that day,
Looked on the picture where it lay,
And, sitting in the painter's place,
He painted in the missing face.
From his own heart the hues he took;
Lo! what a wan and woeful look!
Under that mocking wreath of flowers,
A brow worn old with weary hours;
A face, once seen, one still must see;
Wise, awful eyes' solemnity.
Lips long ago too tired to hide
The torture-lines where love had died;
The look of a despair too late,
Too dead, to even be desperate;
A face for which so far away
The struggle and the protest lay,
No memory of it more could stay,
Repulsed and reckless, withered, wild,
It stared above that dancing child.

At night a musing poet came,
And, shuddering, wrote beneath its name.

THE LILAC.

The lilac bush is in blossom
It hath the balmy smell
Of that dear delicious summer
Of love's first miracle;
I feel as I breathe its fragrance
The old enchanting pain,
The sweet insatiate longing,
Thrill through my heart and brain.

O youth, youth, youth!—where are you?
I call, but you come no more;
I weep, but afar you mock me,
And you laugh when I implore;
Yet you hide within the lilac,
With an odor you shoot me through,
And a whiff of the old you fling me,
That is better than all the new.

How proudly we struggled to leave you,
When you implored us to stay;
How bitterly grieve to regain you,
When once you have fled away!
Too late, too late, we love you,
And long for your laugh of surprise,
And we only truly can see you
With manhood's tears in our eyes.

You flung your arms around me,
And reifed me with flowers;
You clung to me as we wandered
Among those lilac bowers;
You kissed me, half laughing, half crying,
Beseeching me to remain,
But impatient I shook you from me—
And you never will come again.

THE SURRATT CASE.

Innocence of Mrs. Surratt and Her Death by Judicial Murder.

THE TESTIMONY OF THREE.

John Surratt and the Conspiracy at His Trial.

SOME STRANGE REVELATIONS.

[New York World's Special Correspondence.]

BALTIMORE, October 12, 1868.

It has just fallen in my way to converse with certain gentlemen in Baltimore upon the subject of the Murder of Mrs. Surratt, and upon matters appertaining thereto. The gentlemen to whom I allude are Mr. John T. Ford, formerly proprietor of Ford's Theatre, in Washington, where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated; Mr. James Gifford, stage carpenter, formerly at Ford's and now at Mr. Ford's Holliday Street Theatre, in Baltimore; and a Mr. Weil. These conversations have interested me so much that I cannot forbear, with the permission of the gentlemen, to attempt to sketch them for the *World*. You will please to observe that neither Mr. Ford nor the other pretend to recite the whole history of the assassination conspiracy (of which they have gained their information, like the rest of the public, from the reports of the trial and the statements of other witnesses); but such facts as came under their own observation, and the opinions they have formed of this business, have considerable value, and are connected together in a colloquial way which has not the precision of a narrative.

Mr. Ford recurred to the morning of the day of the assassination:

"Booth was, as you know, one of the handsomest of men. He had Apollo's own grace about him. When he was in Washington, boarding at the Kirkwood House, the young ladies who were stopping there used to collect at the foot of the stairway on the dining room floor, just to see him come down the stairs. He always looked as bright and pleasant as he was handsome, and had a cheery word and fascinating smile for every one. He was a great favorite with all the young ladies at the hotel, I think he had been rather depressed since the fall of Richmond, but early on that afternoon—the afternoon of April 14th—he was noticed by the boys at the theatre sauntering up the side walk from Pennsylvania avenue, looking his very best, and marvelously at his ease. He was elegantly dressed, as usual, ... with the half conscious, confident, attractive grace, which became so irreproachable a presence. He was rather late that day; he had probably breakfasted late. He used to walk to the theatre every morning between ten and eleven o'clock to see about his letters. As he came up my brother Harry turned to one of the others that stood by, and said:

"'There comes the handsomest man in Washington!'

"Booth liked my brother, and they were very familiar in their talk with one another. So Harry thought he would plague Booth a bit. It happened that, an hour or two before, a messenger had come from the White House to say that the President and General Grant, with Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Grant, would be at the theatre in the evening. Harry therefore announced to Booth:

"John, the President is going to be here to-night, with General Grant. They've got General Lee here as a prisoner, and he's coming too. We're going to put him in the opposite box.,,

"At the same moment Harry handed Booth a long letter. Booth broke the seal remarking:

"'Oh, no, they haven't got Lee a prisoner; they certainly would not bring him to Washington.,,

"Then he sat down and read his letter; it was a long one, as I said, and he seemed absent minded while reading it. At length he folded it up, put it in his pocket, and suddenly began to enquire with interest whether the President and General Grant were really coming, &c.,

"Yes Harry assured him Mr. Lincoln, General Grant, and both families, are surely coming.' (Harry could not deceive Booth about General Lee.)

"Booth, then," continued Mr. Ford, "left the theatre in a kind of hurry, as if he had made up his mind about something to be done. He started down the street, and turned the corner of E street toward the Kirkwood House, walking quite rapidly. It is my belief that then, for the first time, the thought of assassination entered his head. An abduction had, of course, been long considered. But in what we may assume to be his then state of mind—his disappointment by the rebel reverses, and his conviction that the rebel cause had become desperate, if not ruined—this unexpected opportunity of Lincoln's and Grant's visit to the theater was irresistible. I interpret his movements after he quitted the theatre to have been, in part, as follows: Having formed his resolution on the instant, while poring over the letter he went to the Kirkwood House and wrote the letter to Matthews, which he intended to be published in the *Intelligencer* as an explanation and defence of what he was to do. He subsequently got a horse, and it is shown that he hailed Matthews on the sidewalk while riding, and delivered the letter to him with instructions to keep it—I think until the next day at twelve o'clock—and then to return it to him (Booth) in case nothing unusual should have happened. Booth, it would appear, got his horse for the purpose of hunting up Payne, Harold and Atzerott that afternoon. The plan must have been arranged between four in the afternoon; for Booth was the head and front of the whole conspiracy, and I have already expressed the conviction that Booth never resolved upon assassination until after he had arrived at the theatre that day and learned that the President and General Grant were to be present at the performance in the evening.

"Now it was attempted to be shown that Booth, who called at Mrs. Surratt's that same day, called there and conversed with Mrs. Surratt *after* he had quitted the theatre; and that therefore, he went, fully charged with his scheme, and talked with her about it, and she must have known of it, and been implicated in it. My conviction, and the conviction of the rest at the theatre is right the other way. Booth came to the theatre at a much later hour than that at which it was his habit to come to get his letters. The testimony has led me to infer that he had strolled up to Mrs. Surratt's after breakfast, previous to the time when my brother Harry first saw him.

"But, whatever the truth in regard to this particular point might be, it would make no difference in my conviction of Mrs. Surratt's innocence of any knowledge whatever of the assassination plot, and that she was unjustly hung. We were prisoness together, and Mr. Gifford and I here were prisoners in the same building with witnesses who testified at that trial. Neither Mrs. Surratt nor her son John Surratt, were concerned in or had the slightest intimation of Mr. Lincoln's taking off before the pistol shot was fired."

"How do you account on the ground of John Surratt's innocence, for his staying away from his mother during her trial for murder, for which she was to be hung? That apparently cowardly and unfilial course of his did a great deal to prejudice the public mind against him."

"I will account for that presently. First let us refer to some incident in the course of the conspiracy for abduction, which had existed so long before the sudden idea of murdering the President occurred to its Head. Booth met Arnold in Baltimore, in front of Barnum's Hotel, as far back as August 1864. Arnold, O'Laughlin and Booth had been schoolboys together. It was proven that some of the conspirators—Harold, Atzerott and Payne—had boasted that they were to take an important prisoner down South about the fourth of the following March. Booth did not become acquainted with John Surratt until January, when Surratt, too, as it seems, enlisted in the plot to capture and deliver Mr Lincoln alive to the Southern authorities.

"In the latter part of March, a man named Howell, a blockade runner, stopped in Washington on his way from Canada to Richmond, Surratt went for Howell to Richmond, and, returned to Washington on the 2d of April. He left on the succeeding day for Canada with despatches. That was the last time, until he was brought back here a prisoner from Egypt, that Surratt saw Washington. He went to Canada and remained several days, keeping up a correspondence with his mother in which he described his visits to Catholic churches, &c. He was in communication with Confederate agents in Canada, and was sent by the Confederate General E. G. Lee to look after some Confederate prisoners at Elmira, New York. While in Elmira, or in Canandaigua, on his way back to Canada from this errand, he heard of the assassination at Washington. In Canada, assured of his own innocence in the matter of murder, he was not frightened save at St. Albans, where a man called "Surratt!" in his presence—a man with a Canadian blouse. He started for Montreal. There, on the 16th or 17th of the month, he registered himself as one of the hotels as 'John Harrison.' In Montreal he was first made aware of the price laid on his head. That startled him, and he left for the country, where he was protected by the priest who testified on the stand. In the meantime he heard of the arrest of his mother, and the terrible charge against her. He was as thoroughly certain of her innocence as he was of his own, and had not a doubt that she would be acquitted. Still, his first impulse was to go to her. But she, who, as you will remember, was kept in Carroll Prison ten days or so before being removed to the arsenal, succeeded in corresponding with some of her friends. She wrote to her son John not to be alarmed about her, not to have any apprehensions concerning her own safety, and not to allow himself to be captured. She was so well aware of the excitement in the country, and of the prejudice against everybody associated with Booth, that she desired to keep her son out of the way. She had no need of him which she did not hold subordinate to his comfort and safety. She was sure that she would get clear at last from an unjust charge; therefore she did not anticipate that she would lack the sad consolation of bidding him a last farewell. Mother-like, her only anxiety was for him; and he, convinced that he could do her no good, but that his own capture and the testimony that might be adduced to show his connection with the abduction plot might be the death of him and send to injure his mother's chances, stayed away.

"My conviction of Mrs. Surratt's innocence,,' Mr. Ford went on to say, "is the result, not so much of comparison of testimony of the witnesses at the trial, as of personal observation of and conversation with some of those witnesses, and of what I have known and heard since the trial of Mrs. Surratt herself. It is the result also of my belief that Booth had not made up his mind to the assassination until after he saw Mrs. Surratt, and after he had heard the announcement that Lincoln and Grant were to be at the theatre at night, from my brother Harry early that afternoon. It is the result, in fine, of reflection upon all the circumstances I have related to you, of others which I may note as we proceed, and of my study of the character of Mrs. Surratt and that of the witnesses against her."

[Let me here interrupt the course of Mr. Ford's remarks to admit my inability to recollect his thoughtful and well-chosen language, and to convey to you the peculiar impression wrought upon me both by his words and his manner—an impression that he had studied this subject with the interest of a fine hearted gentleman while he was a prisoner, and with a good deal of the interest of a philosopher since he was released, and since the excitement which attended the assassination died away.]

"Divested of the false interpretation of it, which was trumped up at the trial," said Mr. Ford, "Mrs. Surratt's trip to Surrattsville preceding the assassination, was a perfectly legitimate, ordinary affair. As I recall the gist of it now, it was in this wise: A part of the old Surratt property had been purchased from the Calverts. When Surratt (Mrs. Surratt's husband) died, he left a debt due on the property to the Hon. Chas. B. Calvert, of Maryland, a well known member of Congress about ten years ago. After this Charles B. Calvert died, his executors pressed Mrs. Surratt for the payment of the debt. The week of the assassination she received two letters from them reminding her of her husband's obligations. A debt was due to her from a man named Nott, in the neighborhood of the estate. On Good Friday she spoke to Weichman in regard to the claim that was being pressed upon her, and said: We must go down and collect the money to pay it.' Weichman's journey with her to Surrattsville, and her alleged conversation with the tenant Lloyd, who kept the tavern there, were fastened upon by the prosecution as proofs that Mrs. Surratt went to arrange with Lloyd in order that he should be prepared with utensils, to receive Booth, Payne, and Herold the night of the assassination, when they should pass through the village. Several expressions were avowed to have been used by her on that occasion indicative of her guilt.

"That all their testimony was fabricated deliberately, or otherwise, I do not for a moment doubt. So far as Weichman's testimony was concerned, it was not entitled to credance. Weichman was a frightened witness at first, and bullied afterwards. He was afraid for his own life while in prison—afraid of his shadow, scared by a threat, startled by a noise. His weak brain was hemmed round by terrors. It was not consciousness of guilt but terror lest he might be accused and hung for nothing, that overwhelmed him. He was a target for the jests of others in prison, and dough to be kneaded in any wily and too-eager lawyer's hands. Ask him, coaxingly, if so and so did not transpire, and he would say—believing that by saying it he assissted to save his neck—that it did transpire. Ask him, sternly, if such or such a thing did happen, and he would respond; in the fancied interest of his neck, that it did nothing of the kind. He was not a cold-blooded perjurer; he was only a coward. Here are one or two incidents, which revealed to me what a feeble-minded, unfortunate abettor of a judicial crime this Weichman was:

"He came to me in person one day with the white face he always had, and told me that when he was before Stanton a few days after the assassination, Stanton said to him: 'The President's blood is just as much on your hands as on Booth's!' Although this was a mere figure of speech by Stanton, Weichman had turned it over in his own head so often that it seemed to have almost convinced him that the President's blood was on his hands, or, at least, that a cord was prepared for him willy nilly. Was such a person likely to be a reliable witness?

"On another occasion, after the trial had begun, I was taken from prison and put in the same ambulance with Weichman and Lloyd. Weichman bent towards Lloyd and said to him:

"'I testified yesterday that you *whispered* to Mrs. Surratt that day, when we drove down there.'

"Lloyd turned and indignantly denied this assertion, in words that proved to me that there had been no collusion, or secret conversation at all between him and Mrs Surratt at Surrattsville. It was plain that such a precious bit of testimony had been drawn from Weichman by mere fright, and the necessity imposed upon him of saying something to some point. Imagine, again, the effect that the tergiversation of a man like this in a court which tried the members and alleged members of the assassination conspiracy!

"Payne, while in prison, protested most earnestly that his going to Mrs. Surratt's house had not involved her in the crime. He went there, he said, because he knew only two or three houses in Washington, and because he knew John Surratt so well. Once—as Payne declared—when he and John Surratt were talking, in Surratts' house, about the proposed abduction, Surratt discovered his mother at the door and admonished Payne to 'hush!' As Payne related this little occurrence to his fellow prisoners, it would have been evidence to anybody that Mrs. Surratt had been kept in ignorance by her son, Booth, Payne, and the rest, of what was contemplated. 'If I had two lives,' said Payne at another time, to General Hartranft, who was in charge of the prison, 'I would give them both to save that woman.'

Mr. Ford proceeded to describe Mrs. Surratt and her household:

"It is not very difficult to conceive one aspect of a situation like that of Mrs. Surratt's. Here was a widow, with a full-grown son—a young man of the world who might have had to do with his intimate friends in some affairs, less criminal or less serious than this, in which he would never have thought of making his mother a confidant, and in which he could not have dreamed of making her a party. Most young men of our day would hesitate to tell their mothers of all their wild scrapes, and would certainly take good care not to inform them of any crimes or desperate measures which they should contemplate. Booth intimated nothing to *his* mother; neither was it supposed that any of his associates, except Surratt, disclosed their plans to theirs. It happened that the conspirators used to meet at Surratt's house, in Washington, where his mother dwelt. But to decide, upon the flimsy circumstantial evidence at the trial, that Mrs Surratt was cognizant of what was going on because she was in the house, is a decision becoming the blind passion of the days of the vendetta, when all the members of a family were held amenable alike for the insult or misdeed of a single party. Even this is not an adequate parallel, for in the days of the vendetta the females of the house were excepted from the feud. Mrs. Surratt and her daughter were both devoted adherents of the Catholic Church. Though they may have been strong adherents of the rebel cause, their character and dispositions preclude the idea that either of them could have been parties to a murderous conspiracy. The abduction scheme, to which her son is avowed to have been a party, would doubtless have been exploded by Mrs. Surratt's deliberate common sense, if she had been made acquainted with it. The proposal to assassinate the President would have recoiled from her stern indignation, or been melted in her tears. The idea of a woman like her acceding to or considering a proposal like that for an instant, without fear, trembling, horror and dissuasion, is preposterous. John Surratt and his friends knew that it was not well to trust her with a hint of what they may have argued themselves into believing was the fair stroke in war of kidnapping Lincoln and taking him down South. Booth would have been mad, indeed, if he had, in Surratt's absence, gone to Surratt's mother on the very eve of carrying out his more desperate resolve, and told her that he was about to shoot President Lincoln.

"Mrs. Surratt—of whom I had no more knowledge than you had previous to her imprisonment—bore no resemblance to the ideal mother of a Brutus. Her manner was that of a matron bowed down by unexpected and undeserved disgrace, and who depended upon her religion for some support under the load. Perhaps you have not heard that she was ironed during the trial. She was ironed about both her ankles—ironed with a ball and chain. She stepped into the room where the Court sat, with great difficulty, and one of her attendants behind was observed to stoop, and support her iron burden with his hand.

"Her case deeply interested me, as it did others. Her sentence surprised and stunned her. She had faith, as she had written her son John in Canada, that it was impossible for a Court to find her guilty of what she was guiltless of. To hear herself condemned to be hung from a gallows must have been to her like listening to some horrible strange portent conveyed in an unknown tongue. The sound of it clanged against her brain; the vague terror of it bruised her heart. But it took some time for her to comprehend that it had the distinct, certain, fatal meaning which it had. And only a day and a night were left her to digest its meaning and prepare for her death. All appeals for mercy to her were of no avail. I wrote a letter to the President urging him to remit her sentence, and left it at Mr. Blair's house the morning of the day of the execution. Anna Surratt attempted to see Mrs. Patterson—to see the President, in vain. It was an awful thing to this girl that her mother was to be the victim of such a fate; and it was the more terrible to her and her mother that the latter was to have so short a shrift. It seemed to both these devout Catholics that no soul could so suddenly be shrived clean and fit for the sight of its Maker.

"O! Mrs. Surratt's judges—well, you have read the trial proceedings. But here is one circumstance of which you may not have heard. Mrs. Surratt, whose cell was within hearing of the sound of conversation in the room where the judges met at the arsenal, stated that one day she heard the murmur of a dispute, for and against her, between some persons in that room. And she had got the impression that Judge Bingham's was the voice that pleaded in her favor. Judge Bingham, you know, has been accused of having the blood of this woman on his hands. You will obtain some idea of the manner of his dealing with witnesses during the trial from Mr. Gifford. I content myself with relating three incidents, the first two illustrating the temper of the time when the arrest of the conspirators and others were being made, and the last illustrating how witnesses were sometimes bullied and scared into making exact statements:

"When Atzerott, Herold, O'Laughlin, Payne and Arnold were taken on the gunboat and ironed, the officer or officers in charge found that they had, besides these, a sixth man on their hands, though there were only five indictments. They questioned this sixth man (who was in irons like the other prisoners), but he could give them no satisfaction. He had been ruthlessly seized, dragged upon the ganboat, and disgracefully treated, and he did not know what it was for. That was all. His name, I believe, was Richter. He was an 'elephant,' which the officials had not the shadow of an authority to carry. Nevertheless, he had to remain a fortnight in irons on the gunboat and ten days in prison before he was released. Because they had him, they suspected, probably, that some reason would 'turn up' for their having him. The wolves' teeth were sharp then; every army officer, and detective, and jailor was hungry for a prisoner.

"So a man named John D. Reamer was arrested in Hagerstown, Md., just after the assassination, for no better reason than that somebody had heard him exclaim at his store: 'I've read that reward of $100,000 offered by Gail, of Alabama, to any man who will kill Lincoln.' Reamer was in delicate health. Before he left Washington his captors suffered him to go twenty-four hours without food. He had to beg for a bite. One threw him an ear of corn, as to a hog, with 'Damn you! that's good enough.' He was brought to Washington and thrown into prison. While he wasted there his son fell ill at his home in Hagerstown—his only son, who, it was at last announced to him, was dying. Reamer besought with all his eloquence to be permitted to go and sit beside the boy's death-bed. This was refused him. He was a Democrat, and was not allowed the slightest opportunity of justification, nor the slightest mercy. News of his son's death arrived and broke his heart. Two months of prison life, and that blow, crushed him. He was released, reached his home, lingered three weary weeks. He and his boy sleep together.

"The accusation against Spangler at the the theatre," resumed Mr. Ford, "that he was privy to Booth's design never deceived me for a moment. Spangler admired Mr. Lincoln, and was the last person in the theatre to become his enemy. He used to stand near the wings and applaud whenever the President visited the theatre and entered his box. Remark in this one instance, the manipulation of testimony against him: Rittenspaugh—a witness—was brought before Colonel Lafayette C. Baker at Baker's office. Being questioned in regard to what happened on the stage, Rittenspaugh told that when Booth jumped from the box and ran across the stage, after firing the pistol he (Rittenspaugh) said that that was Booth; and that Spangler turned and said: "Hush your mouth! You don't know whether it is Booth or not.' Here Baker broke in on Rittenspaugh, saying: 'By God, if you don't testify to what you said to me before, I'll put you among the rest,' (meaning the prisoners.) You said to me that Spangler when you said, 'Is Booth,' said: 'Don't say which way he went.'

"This bullying by Baker was perfectly calculated to shake Rittenspaugh's nerves and cause him to *think* he believed he heard what he did *not* believe he heard. You will appreciate the difference between the impressions designed to be conveyed. What Spangler evidently *did* say was, 'Hush your mouth! you don't know whether it is Booth or not,' a natural exclamation of a man who supposed he heard another slandered, or who was frightened for fear it might not be slander. What Spangler evidently did not say, 'Don't say which way he went!' would indicate at once his desire to shield Booth from the consequence of an act to which he (Spangler) was a party, or of which he had some previous intimation, or in which he sympathized.

Mr. Gifford ... upon every point referred to in the above imperfect sketch of Mr. Ford's desultory remarks. The hasty imprisonment and honorable release of both Mr. Ford and Mr. Gifford are familiar to all who read the reports of the trial. Mr. Gifford recounts several anecdotes of prison life, of Weichman, and of other witnesses. Weichman he describes as having been in almost constant terror. He was the butt of some of his companions, and of some of the officers. He was once made to believe that he was to be put in irons, and, again, that he had been condemned, without a trial, to be hung. It is Mr. Gifford's impression that Weichman would have consented to almost anything to get himself out of the scrape, and that he did allow his recollection of affairs to be muddled for his own behoof and in the interest of injustice:

"Wood, keeper of the prison, ordered us all, one day, to Judge Holt's office. Judge Bingham was there, and said to Weichman:

"Why didn't you swear to what you said you would, yesterday?"

"I've forgotten it, sir," said Weichman.

"Damn you!" respondsd Judge Bingham, 'I'll make you swear to it, and more; and I'll make you get me more testimony against that woman, or I'll hang you!"

Weichman, scared limp, managed to say: "If I could get out, I could get more testimony."

"Where?" asked Judge Bingham.

"Down by the canal."

Bingham sent a detective with Weichman at once, to hunt the witness or witnesses up. He then bullied Maddox into saying things. Then he called me and said:

"You see that!" and went on more moderately, as he saw I was not frightened.

Later, while the trial of John Surratt was in progress, Mr. Gifford met Weichman in Washington, and talked with him about the mileage of witnesses. Weichman was about to go to the Court House to apply for more mileage.

"I thought you men were doing this for patriotism," said Mr. Gifford.

"Patriotism be damned! I'm doing it for money," said Weichman.

The same afternoon Mr. Gifford and Weichman met in the same car between Washington and Baltimore. Conversing upon the assassination and the trial, Weichman, whose conscience troubled him, remarked:

"I'd give a million of dollars if I had had nothing to do with it."

Mr. Wiel summarizes a conspiracy for the conviction of John Surratt, the deliberate atrocity and ingenuity of which must have been the fruit of profound, devilish genius. Mr. Wiel is a Jew, well known in Baltimore, and respected. To him, as he relates, came on a Thursday afternoon, while the Surratt trial was in progress, one Schlesinger, who asked his advice. Schlesinger had just been visited by a Jew named Himmel, who, desiring to unlade his soul of its burden, made known to Schlesinger the following details, which Schlesinger, in his turn, proceeded to communicate with to Mr. Wiel:

Himmel had been approached, some time before, by a man named S——, a Polish Jew. S—— proposed to Himmel to go on to Washington, where Himmel was assured, he could make $500 or $800 and his expenses. S—— did not inform Himmel how this was to be done; nevertheless, Himmel accepted the proposition and accompanied S—— to Washington. There they put up at the National Hotel, where S—— registered Himmel as "Seliger." The two then saw one of the acting counsel for the government in the Surratt trial. The lawyer asked Himmel if he had bought rags about military camps during the war. Himmel answered:

"Yes."

"All right," said the lawyer, "Mr. S—— will tell you more about it."

S—— told Himmel more about it, to wit: Himmel was informed that he would be called upon as a witness at the pending trial. He was to testify that he left Washington on the evening of April 14, 1865, the night of the assassination, with a horse and wagon, in company with a man named "Carl;" that he watered his horse in Bladensburg, where two men came to him—one wrapped in a travelling shawl—and asked him if he was going to Baltimore, and if he could take them there for a compensation? that he took them along—that, in the course of the ride, they; gave him their names, one as "Lyons," the other (the man with the shawl) as "Patterson;" that, when they were within a few miles from Baltimore they asked him if there was not a road going around Baltimore, which they could take, and avoid the trouble of passing through the city; and that he directed them to go over Locust Point, and take a row-boat across the basin to Camton. If he should be asked in court if he recognized the prisoner (Surratt), he was to reply: "Yes, that is the man who called himself Patterson."

S——, telling Himmel still more about it, assured Himmel that the man named "Carl"—Himmel's companion in the wagon—would be provided to testify to precisely this same story.

Two additional witnesses, besides Himmel and "Carl" were to be ready—the first passing as "Col. Sigel" and the other as a "pedlar." The instructions of the first were to testify (continuing and corroborating the story of the journey on the assassination night by Himmel and "Carl") that he had been Colonel of a Western regiment during the war; that "Lyons" had served in the regiment, and was known to him personally; that he ("Col. Sigel") was living then in Baltimore, that on the morning of the 13th of April 1865 (the morning after the night when Himmel and Carl were to swear they directed "Patterson," Surratt, and "Lyons" over Locust Point and across the basin to Camton) he crossed, on business, to Canton, and there saw "Lyons" with a stranger taking breakfast at a tavern; that he spoke to "Lyons," calling him by name; that "Lyons" asked him not to call him by name, as he was there on secret business, and would like to procure a conveyance to take him into the country; that, on his return to the city, he got a hack for them and despatched it to Canton. He, "Colonel Sigel," was also to recognize the prisoner Surratt as the stranger whom he saw at the tavern with "Lyons."

"The pedlar"—the last of the four witnesses—was to clinch the above testimony of the other three in a peculiarly ingenious way. The whole object of the plot was, of course, to prove that Surratt, who was in Elmira, New York, on the night of the assassination, had been in Washington, and a party to the crime, on that night, and that he had started to Washington after the deed and been traced all the way to Baltimore and beyond. Here is the part assigned to "the pedlar:"

He was to swear that he had gone out to the camp of some regiments quartered near Washington, with knives, pistols, jewelry, etc., to sell; that he was acquainted with a man named "Lyons," in a certain regiment; that on the 14th of April he sold "Lyons" a large dirk-knife, and asked him, while they were talking together during the progress of the purchase, "if he would be in town in the evening?" that "Lyons" replied, "yes, I'm going to the theatre;" that he (the peddlar) said: "Well, I'll be there too;" that "Lyons" advised him not to go to the theatre that evening, because there would be a difficulty; that he, being curious, did nevertheless go to the theatre; that "Lyons" came out (this being before the assassination) and met him at the door; that "Lyons" said to him. "Look here, you had something to-day in your box which I must have;", that he asked what that was? That "Lyons" answered: "That wig you had in the bottom of your box;" that "Lyons" urged upon him, in front of the theatre, to run home and get it and he would pay well for it; that he did go and bring the wig, for which he asked "Lyons" four dollars; and "Lyons" taking the wig and handing him a five dollar note, told him to "spend the rest for drinks." And if the Court should ask *him* "the pedlar," if was in the habit of dealing in wigs, he was to respond that this was a wig which he had received from a widow lady—the wig of her deceased husband—in part payment for a set of jewelry. And he could explain that transactions of this sort were very frequent to travelling pedlars,

Such was the fine scheme, as related by Himmel to Schlesinger, and by Schlesinger to Mr. Wiel. "Lyons" was a myth. But "the pedlar" was to prove that "Lyons" was at the theatre on the evening of the assassination; that "Lyons" had bought a dirk-knife and a wig of him under suspicious circumstances. The other witnesses were to swear that this Lyons, who did the suspicious business, journeyed beyond Baltimore that night with Surratt. They all *knew* (?) "Lyons," and it was only by making him a personage in their story that they could swear that they had also seen Surratt. In brief, by swearing that the all knew and saw and spoke with "Lyons" that fatal evening, and that there was a stranger with him, "wrapped in a shawl," it would be easy enough to swear in the court-room that Surratt was the man in the shawl.

Mr. Wiel at once made known this information to Mr. Ford and measures were taken to inform the proper parties of the discovery. The plot, therefore, came to grief. Himmel recoiled from taking any share in it, as evinced by his confidence to Schlesinger. But Mr. Wiel is informed that the men engaged to personate the other witnesses were kept in Washington some time, in the expectation of being called upon the stand for the Government—their expenses being paid, in the meanwhile, *not* by themselves.

J. B. S.

Ingenious Submarine Defences.

Some officers of engineers have just been making experiments at Antwerp as to the means of defending the passes of the Scheldt by a system of torpedoes placed in three lines, the explosion of which is regulated by the use of a camera obscura. The instrument is fixed at a certain point, and whenever a ship passes over it its image is reflected on the mirror at the camera. When the image arrives at a certain determined point the electric current is applied, and the explosion takes place immediately. The mines are numbered, and each has a corresponding mark in the chamber. The method of observation is simple and sure, and was adopted for the defence of Venice in the late Italian war. The trial suceeded perfectly and are soon to be repeated on a larger scale.

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1868.

THE NOVEMBER PROSPECT.

How do you regard the prospect of carrying the November election? inquired a Rad. of a Democrat, in our hearing on Saturday. Very good, was the response, and why is it not good? The majority is so small against us that it requires only about one per cent. on the popular vote to turn it upon the other side. Suppose the Democrats were to lose Connecticut by five hundred votes, would they give up the contest? or rather, would it not encourage more strenuous efforts to overcome so small a majority? Was not their case, last year, worse than this; and did they not, last Spring, turn the tables upon their opponents and beat them handsomely? This is a case in point, and, relatively, five thousand is no more on the vote in Pennsylvania, than five hundred is in Connecticut. The Radical acknowledged the force of this illustration by an expression of dismay, and passed on.

Such is the prospect before the Democratic party. Victory can be achieved in November with proper exertion. The vital principles, rights and interests at stake, are fully comprehended, and the rank and file of the party are preparing, with buoyant hope and determined energy, for the great conflict at hand. Our opponents appear to be struck with an inexplicable blindness, and are suffering themselves to be led into the service of those who have undermined the Constitution, who are destroying the public liberties, wasting the substance of the people and have loaded them with a perpetually increasing taxation. The Democracy must and will arrest this downward course of affairs and save all there is left from the national wreck. In this work they will be aided by conservative Republicans, who see the spoilers crouching behind a popular soldier, and relying on their calculations of prevailing blind folly to vote them another lease of power. This plot cannot succeed. SEYMOUR the Statesman and the exponent of well tried constitutional principles, is the destined next President of the United States.

GEN. MORGAN, one of the bravest and best officers in our army during the war was turned out of Congress by a Radical majority in the face of facts, figures, truth and honor. He has been sent back by nearly two thousand majority, and will go to stay. The New York *Times* is forced to say:

> General Morgan of Ohio, who was expelled by the majority of Congress at last session for an alleged illegality in his election, has been re-elected by a large majority of his constituents. The lovers of fair play and political justice will not be sorry at his success, even though he is a very pronounced Democrat. Congress treated him badly, and refused to give him a fair show. General Morgan rendered arduous service in the Union army for two or three years of the war.

GREELEY, MORRISSEY and TRAIN will form an interesting trio, should they run for Congress in the 5th New York district, which is one of the city districts. The New York *Sun* says:

> The republicans and conservatives of the 5th Congressional district nominated the Hon. Horace Greeley as their candidate to run against John Morrissey. As the nomination was substantially unanimous, we understand that Mr. Greeley will probably accept it. We do not suppose that there is any chance of his being elected. The whole Republican vote of the district was about 2,500 in 1866 against 15,000 for the two Democratic candidates. But Mr. Greeley's presence in the canvass will add very much to its interest; and when George Francis Train gets home and opens the floodgates of his eloquence, things up there will be pretty lively.

SUPPOSE the Democracy had carried Pennsylvania and Indiana would you have given up the election of General GRANT, said a Democrat to an enthused Republican. No sir, we should have redoubled our efforts to win, was the answer. Just so, say we, there is not the slightest idea of giving up, on the contrary the Democracy feels more like fighting than ever. We believe with a cotemporary that the events of the last few days have made manifest to the Drmocracy, and to its enemies as well, the determined, the indomitable spirit with which it faces the contest soon to be waged, not in four States only, but from the centre of the Republic to its verge; the invincible courage with which it rises on the very morrow of a defeat; and the ardor with which it closes up its ranks, repairs its lines, makes solid its column, and demands of its statesmen, its chosen leaders, that they point the way to victory.

So for is the spirit of our people from being cast down, so far are their hearts from being dismayed with the dread of a repetition in November of the adverse result of the October elections, that there rises up with an unanimous and unforced accord from every rank and every column of our gallant hosts the voice of an invincible courage, proclaiming their confidence that victory can and shall be theirs.

FIGHT ON DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats are not dead, nor sleeping, nor dismayed, nor disheartened. This, we think, has been clearly enough shown in Pennsylvania, at the election, when a larger Democratic vote was cast than was ever before given since Pennsylvania became a State. We have destroyed the old Republican majority, which used to form the burthen of the Radical speakers and editors, and buried it. Where is it? Where is that wonderful enthusiasm for a military candidate that was to sweep away Democracy from the face of the good old Keystone State? We are here more than three hundred thousand strong, ready to do battle again in the cause of truth and justice, of a violated constitution and of a union of equal States.

We have a powerful party to contend with; but feeling the blasting influence of the money power arrayed against us, we are united more firmly than we have been before, and we should not cease our exertions till we have shown that we can elect the defenders of the American Constitution, enemies of corruption and extravagance, and of yielding the government of States into the hands of ignorance and barbarism. We must allow the Rads to crow over their temporary sucesses; but when a party finds its majorities reduced almost everywhere in the North, as is the case with the Radicals, they must see the hand writing on the wall, which betokens their speedy final overthrow.

Let us close up our ranks and go at the enemy more vigorously than ever. We have done wonders against the herculean powers arrayed against us; we can and will do better in November for our noble candidates, SEYMOUR and BLAIR. On, on, ever onward; we must not cease our efforts now, nor until we achieve success. Our cause is just, it will ultimately prevail. We are battling for the genuine principles of freedom and equality on which our government was founded; we must succeed, or popular liberty cannot be re-established in America.

THE DEBT IN SILVER.

The New York *Sunday News* thus illustrates the magnitude of the national debt: The amount of the public debt in silver dollars, if spread out singly upon a smooth, level plain, as close as they would lie, would cover an area of nine hundred square miles!

And that the same number of silver dollars would be sufficient to lay a wall four feet high, the columns in close contact, one hundred and twenty-five miles long!

It would require one million four hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight men to lift these dollars, each man lifting one hundred pounds!

These dollars would weigh one hundred and forty-eight millions four hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds!

This would be seventy-four thousand two hundred and thirty-seven tons!

It would take thirty-seven thousand one hundred and eighteen double teams, each loaded with two tons, to draw this amount of silver!

It would make a chain of silver dimes linked together at the edges, long eneugh to reach around the earth, extend to and reach around the moon, and leave two hundred and ninety-eight millions of dollars over—or more than enough to defray the expenses of the Federal Government under a Democratic administration, during a whole Presidential term!

How hard it is to realize the magnitude of this debt!

But how much harder for the people pay it!

DIGNIFIED JOURNALISM.

The *Gazette* finds great comfort in quoting favorable comments upon Gen. GRANT from the POST, and gives twisted paragraphs, isolated sentences, and emphatic capitals and italics. For the purpose of misleading and further cultivating their nature for falsehood, the men who dish up these articles, date the extracts just one year after they were written, and pretend to quote from the Post as of June 27, 1868, after GRANT was nominated, and within a few days of the meeting of the New York Democratic Convention. When this pape spoke favorably of Gen. GRANT, nearly one year and a half ago, he claimed to be a Democrat, and certainly he was not among the list of candidates of the Republican party. The editors of the *Gazette* may think this sort of low device smart, but they will find it only exposes them to contempt among honorable men.

DEMOCRATS of Allegheny county, you have done nobly, polling the full amount of votes expected of you. We predicted in an article written a week before the election, that you would cast fifteen thousand votes. The official count brings it within fifty-three of that number, which is an increase of FIVE THOUSAND votes over last year. No county in the State has done better. We also allowed twenty-three thousand Republican votes, which was exceeded by eight hundred, making the total vote thirty-eight thousand eight hundred.

ASSURANCE OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

The small majority by which the Radicals have carried this State, shows that, with determined energy and activity, the Democrats can carry it in November. Stronger motives for persevering exertion cannot be conceived. An ambitious and corrupt Congress have had possession of the government near eight years. During all this time they have been undermining the American system of free government and fortifying their own power.

They have set the Constitution aside and no longer regard their oaths to support it.

They have usurped the most important prerogatives conferred upon the Executive as a necessary check upon the legislative branch of the Government.

They have interfered with the judicial branch so as to prevent decisions upon their own acts, thus showing that they, knew them to be unconstitutional.

They have grasped both the purse and the sword.

They have run up a mighty national debt, which they continue to augment notwithstanding they levy five hundred millions a year from the people.

They have subsidised vast bodies of men by the creation of many thousands of offices heretofore unknown to the Republic.

They have denied to the States the rights reserved to them under the Constitution.

They have won over to their support most of the holders of United States bonds by exempting them from taxation, and the multitude of National Banks by the lure of extraordinary profits.

They have enlisted on their side the great manufacturers by the tax they impose upon commercial intercourse, and also, the money power generally, by their concessions to all its class interests.

They hold in despotic subjection, ten States of the Union, where they have disfranchised intelligent citizens and put the public authority in the hands of negroes, used as their blind instruments to insult, oppress and degrade.

They make it but too apparent by all their acts, that by fraud, corruption and usurpation of authority, they are endeavoring to perpetuate that despotic rule with which the government has been revolutionized, the country loaded with debt, the people pillaged and despoiled by exhorbitant taxation.

The deliverance of the country from the hands of those who have committed these outrages upon its institutions, forms the highest conceivable motive for all good citizens, all who wish to see restored the guarantees of freedom and equality contained in the fundamental law given us by WASHINGTON and his compeers, to put forth their utmost exertions; to bring into requisition every influence and every effort within their reach. Let us look at the consequences of Radical success, for in that case the immediate and unhappy future is easily to be foreseen.

A cotemporary prophetically observes that under the guidance of the demagogues who have heretofore led the Radical party, ultra Radicalism will control the government. Under Radical rule, government, as a constitutional government, will cease to exist. The exigencies of party will be the policy which will be alone adopted by the administration. State governments and constitutions will, as heretofore, be established or overthrown, as the partisan necessities of the ruling faction may dictate, and the Constitution and the Union as they were—once held so sacred and so precious—will be as obsolete as the ancient republican institutions of Greece and Rome. The government as established by our fathers, which has even now been revolutionized, will be utterly destroyed. A military despotism and negro domination will not be likely to restore civil liberty and constitutional government in the South, and the approval of the people of the North of the unconstitutional and arbitrary measures of a rump Congress will certainly not tend to secure their rights and freedom.

As the most momentous interest of every citizen—whether the government has been made a blessing or a curse—is thus at stake, there can be no rational fear but the patriotic Democracy will be on duty in the great struggle, at every point, and achieve their victory in the cause of the only safe government—a government founded on a free Constitution.

AND why should they not achieve this victory? Their record is one of continued national prosperity and happiness. They administered the government, with little interruption since the revolution, down to 1860. During all this time the people were happy; their growth and thrift were without a parallel in history; they were at peace, they were untaxed, labor was liberally rewarded, and the workingmen could live generously, support their families, educate their children, and in due season own a well furnished home.

The change produced by the comparatively short sway of Radicalism, is so disastrous that none can fail to feel it, and to long for the restoration of things as they were. Victory is therefore, clearly and rationally within our reach, and the election of the exponents of the Constitution may be regarded as certain as any event in the future can be.

MARKED TICKETS.

ACT. of 2d July 1839 Sec. 40:

"Every voter may deliver written or printed tickets as he shall see cause, (but each ticket shall be on a separate piece of paper) *folded so as to conceal the name of the person or persons voted for*, and containing on the outside fold the designation of *the office* AND THAT ONLY."

Same Act Sec. 70.

"All tickets folded and indorsed as aforesaid and personally delivered by the voter, *and none other*, shall by the respective inspectors be deposited in separate boxes &c."

A subsequent Act provides that Congress Senate, Assembly and county officers shall be voted for on one ballot labelled "County"—repealing the clause of Sec. 40 which we have placed in brackets.

The law shows clearly that its purpose is to enable citizens to vote asecretba llot, to the end that they may all be free from undue influence or fear of annoyance; it provides that the endorsement on the ballot shall contain the "designation of the office, AND THAT ONLY," and further that only tickets so endorsed shall be counted.

The Radicals in this, and possibly in other counties, had the endorsement on their tickets, printed in what printers term "fancy letter," and not a vote was polled in Allegheny county on Tuesday last but at the election officers and bye-standers as well, did not know what it contained, as readily from the endorsement, as could have been done by violating the express letter of the law which forbids prying into the ballot.

The whole policy of the law has been over ridden by rascally tricksters, and for the purpose of preventing men, disgusted with Radicalism, from voting against it. On a fair administration of the law, we are of opinion that our legislative candidates would obtain their seats on a contest.

INVASION OF THE BALLOT.

On last Tuesday the majority of the Workingmen of this city voted the tickets that were *marked* for the very purpose of compelling them to vote against their own candidates, their own declared candidates, and their vital interests.

We had supposed that the experience of the past had opened the eyes of the laboring classes of all kinds, of the skilled mechanics as well as the day laborer, to the evil of Radical rule; but a large majority of the very men whose prosperity peculiarly depends on the success of the Democratic party, were brought under the influence of the *marked* ballots for fear of being themselves marked by their employers.

There can be no doubt that all ways of prying into the ballot are illegal, whether it be by opening it, or by printing the endorsement in a peculiar letter. The policy of the law is to protect the timid, or the poor man from outside influences; from owners of mills watching all day at a poll where their men vote, while they themselves vote at a poll miles away; from bosses and foremen standing at the window where they can see how every man in their employment votes, because of the fancy type in which the Radical ballots were endorsed.

We hope every Democratic election officer will reject such ballots at the Presidential election, for they are clearly in violation of law; if the Radicals wish a fair election, let us have both tickets printed alike so far as regards the word ELECTORS, and on the same kind of paper; but if fancy letter, and colored paper is used, let every such ballot be rejected from the count.

THE idle tale circulated that SEYMOUR will decline, and that CHASE, or any other man be selected in his place, is one of the sensation stories originating with the Radicals, and only intended for mischief. There is not the slightest particle of truth in the statement. The National Democracy will fight it out with the candidate now in the field, who were presented with unexampled unanimity by every State in the Union, and on the line of principles adopted, if it takes all winter. Pay no attention to canards and roorbacks, gotten up to distract and divide. but it never diminished the confidence of the Democracy in the integrity of its principles. Be not, therefore, deluded by false prophets, nor diverted by Republican lies. SEYMOUR and BLAIR are our candidates, and will be elected.

THE word Republican might as well have been written on the back of every ticket voted by that party last Tuesday, as the marked device surrounding the word State, County, Ward, &c. The integrity and purpose of the secret ballot was destroyed, and the voter subjected to voting essentially an open ticket. There were hundreds who were obliged, through fear of losing their situations, to vote the marked ticket.

Foreman of mills stood at the window and checked off their men as they approached to vote. Some who exhibited sufficient independence to vote the Democratic ticket have been threatened with dismissal. We shall watch them, and publish the names of those who may discharge men for this reason. Republicans played with marked cards, which is denounced as dishonorable even among the lowest of gamblers. If the Radicals are afraid to trust the people with the old-fashioned plain ticket, let us have a *viva voce* vote at once.

THE DEFEAT OF ASHLEY.

One of the most gratifying incidents, connected with the late election, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was the defeat of ASHLEY for Congress in the Toledo District. He is a notorious corruptionist, and is a thoroughly dishonest partisan. His defeat is not simply a Democratic victory, but is the victory of honest men of all parties, who combined against him. His successful opponent, Judge HOAG, is one of the best men in the district.

MRS. SURRATT.

Each day brings to light some new fact in relation to the Murder of Mrs. SURRATT. We publish in to-days POST some particulars which will detain and interest our readers. The *World*, in alluding to this authentic rehearsal, says the judicial, nay, the injudicious murder of that woman by a military court, put a blot, ineradicable and shameful, on a page of our national annals which ought to have been illuminated by the record of a noble Justice, done to one of the most slandered and unfortunate of human creatures by a great-hearted government in a passionate time. What manner of example was this for a government to set which existed to represent the magnanimity as well as to guide the fortunes of the nation? What kind of a Party was that which hounded on the government it and an assassin had created, to allow the Constitution to be overriden by martial law, the judicial ermine to be superseded by shoulderstaps, and a Woman—symbol among Christians of something sacred and reserved for mercy and from hangmen—to be strung up at the end of a rope in satisfaction of a vengeful popular lust. That this base, brutal thing was done before the blood-shot eyes of a whole excited people, their children and children's children will read, and *know* that MRS. SURRATT was as innocent of the crime of which she was accused as an infant in the womb. Evidence is piling up to prove her innocence and to show by what art she was "convicted."

GERRYMANDERED INDIANA.

If you need evidence of the shamefully partial manner in which the State of Indiana has been apportioned out to make a false representation, look at the last election. Here we have, as nearly as may be, an even vote of the two parties throughout the entire State; yet the Radicals claim to have elected 31 Senators to our 19, and 55 in the House to our 43. Comment is unnecessary. Such is the result of Radical trickery.

The same injustice has been done in our own State, and the representation, both in Congress and in the Legislature, is equally wide of being a fair expression of the relative strength of parties. It is by this perversion of forms, established to secure the rights of minorities and majorities, that the Radicals ever had two-thirds in Congress. This oveewhelming preponderance was never granted by the popular vote. It was obtained by flagrant injustice—by stifling the voice of multitudes, and misrepresenting them by agents not their choice. Is this the government established by the fathers of the Republic?

THE Republicans claim that the recent elections are received with satisfaction in England. That was to have been expected.

THE names of the men who were imported into JOHN COVODE'S District to vote for him for Congress are on hand for a judicial trial, and we shall soon see where all this talked of fraud belongs. It is about time this infamous proceeding was stopped, and we don't know any better man to have it tried on than JOHN COVODE.

IT would require a change of less than one per cent. of the 1,520,000 cast in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana last Tuesday to carry these States for the Democracy. We have at least 750,000 able bodied Democrats in that number in the three States named, who have no idea of giving up the contest.

LET no man falter. Never give u the ship. "Truth is mighty and will prevail." Democratic principles are founded in truth and right, and they will prevail. The public mind may have become diseased, but the day of deliverance will come. At every contest we gain and every struggle gives evidence of returning reason among the people. The Democratic vote is larger to-day than ever before, and it will be larger in November than it is to-day.

IN 1840 the Democracy carried Pennsylvania in the October election by four thousand majority, but lost the State in November. Pennsylvania can be changed now. Go to work and bring out the vote; rally, and go at them with a will, and a determination to win and you will do it. None but cowards waver.

IN another column will be found a table of majorities in the several counties in the State, compiled from the best information at our command. We do not think that the result will vary much from what we have placed it at, in the neighborhood of five thousand.

IF Mr. Fox comes in as Mayor he will be followed by a Metropolitan Police appointed by a loyal Legislature. That will be the last hope of the property holders of Philadelphia.—*Forney's Press.*

Of course you will, we intend to have it applied to Pittsburgh in like manner.

THE Albany (New York) *Evening Journal* publishes the names of the newly naturalized citizens in that city under the head of "Black List," and treats them as criminals. "Negroes are better than adopted citizens." That is the Radical motto.

The Result of the Elections—The Future.

The Radical press insists with great unction and zeal, that the election of Tuesday settled the Presidential question; that nothing remains but for General Grant to walk over the course almost unsupported. There is nothing like proving faith by one's works. If they believe that, of course they will leave the Presidential question to take care of itself, confident that the result will be on their side. If they will work with zeal and energy for Grant—and we have no doubt they will—they will afford evidence that their confidence is mere empty talk, and that they really have the greatest fears for his success.

There is nothing in Tuesday's elections that should dampen the ardor of any Democrat. There is nothing that should create any feeling akin to despair upon our part. The majorities against us—if there are any, indeed—in Pennsylvania are trifling, and are not to be relied on for a Presidential contest. Even in Ohio the majority is so small than it will require but a little exertion in each town to change the result. This change has been made before in the history of parties. In 1840 the Democrats succeeded in Pennsylvania, at the October election, by a majority of of 4,000; and yet in the November following, General Harrison carried the State by a mojority of 343 votes. A State election, with its local candidates and its local causes and influences, is by no means a criterion of a Presidential result. The Democracy have measured trials of strength with the opposition in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, and it appears that with a little extra effort and exertion it can carry every one of them, at the Presidential contest, by decisive majorities. What is a majority of 5,000 on a poll of 600,000 in Pennsylvania? What is ten or twelve thousand on a total poll of half a million in Ohio? Nothing—a mere bagatelle!

We beseech our friends not to allow this result, be it what it may, to intermit for one moment the Democratic organization. Let that be kept up in all its vigor. Rather let us re-double, if anything, the number and extent of Democratic meetings. The smoke of the battle has now cleared away, and we can see, undisturbed by local influence, the nature of the Presidential election. Upon that the Democracy possesses great strength. It bears directly and legitimately upon the condition of affairs in the South, and settles the question whether that fair country is to be delivered over to the tender mercies of the negro or not. It determines whether the people shall be reduced to a condition little other than slavery by oppressive taxation. Upon both these questions the Democracy will obtain hundreds and thousands of votes that they cannot get when local influences are brought to bear.

General Grant is not personally popular, There are the Hebrews, for instance, who, to the number of tens of thousands, voted the Radical local tickets, but who will never cast their suffrages for the man who banished them as a religious sect beyond the boundaries of his department.

The skies are therefore bright and full of hope. The Radicals are relying upon the timid and faint-hearted to swell their ranks. They are counting upon the venal and treacherous to add now to their numbers. But we believe that the glorious Democracy, thank God, possesses litule of these disaffected elements. As an organization it is ever true to principle, and it never rallies more strongly than in the hour of apparent adversity.

Now is the time for the Democracy to stand by their colors—to deepen their stakes and to strengthen their ground. They will do it. We know the organization well. We know its good sense and its unconquerable fidelity. The Democracy must win the coming Presidential contest. In the language of Cardinal Richelieu, "there must be no such word as fail." The country can not afford our defeat. It is utter ruin to it, not to the organization. The people are aware of this, and will show it. With unfaltering hope, therefore, we look forward to the coming contest.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

THE Connecticut election, on closer canvass, says the *World*, looks better. The best way to interpret is to compare the results in towns in October where the contest was close in April, as follows:

Towns	Majority in April. Dem.	Rep.	Majority in October. Dem.	Rep.
Madison	..	10	..	..
Stratford	..	12	24	..
West Hartford	..	45	..	..
Norwalk	..	149	15	..
Fairfield	..	26	109	..
Litchfield	68	..	104	..
Barkhamstead	..	10	21	..
Clinton	..	80	50	..
Bristol	53	..	120	..

In fact, upon the whole showing, the State is doubly safe for the Democratic ticket in November.

HOW?

It is said that the election of General Grant will let us have peace. How it is to do so may be gathered from the following authoritative exposition of the process proposed:

I. BY SCARING FOLKS.

"The people of the South want to feel that there sits in the Presidential chair at Washington a man that knows how to drive."—*Beecher at Brooklyn, Oct. 9.*

II. BY FIGHTING FOR IT.

"I tell you, sir, he will have peace. You know, sir, that if necessary, he will fight for peace."—*Ben. Wade, at Cincinnati, October 10.*

III. BY A WAR OF RACES.

"I tell you, my friends, when General Grant is elected, the carpet baggers, scalawags, and loyal negroes will be above the rebels of the South."—*Senator Sherman at Cincinnati, Oct. 10.*

IV. BY THE BAYONET.

"Believing it to be the province and duty of every good government to afford protection to the lives, liberty and property of her [*sic*] citizens, I would recommend the declaration of martial law in Texas to secure these ends."—*General Grant's Official Letter, January 29, 1867.*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

BY CHARLES MACKEY.

If fortune with a smiling face
Strew roses on our way,
When shall we stoop to pick them up?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But should she frown with face of care,
And talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those who've wronged us own their faults
And kindly pity pray,
When shall we pity and forgive?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But, if stern Justice urge rebuke,
And warmth from memory borrow,
When shall we chide, if chide we dare?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those to whom we owe a debt
Are harmed unless we pay,
When shall we struggle to be just?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.
But if our debtor fail our hope,
And plead his ruin thorough,
When shall we weigh his breach of faith?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If love, estranged, should once again
Her gentle smile display,
When shall we kiss her proffered lips?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But, if she would indulge regret,
Or dwell with by gone sorrow,
When shall we weep, if weep we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

For virtuous acts and harmless joys
The minutes will not stay;
We've always time to welcome them
To-day, my love, to-day.
But care, resentment, angry words,
And unavailing sorrow,
Come far too soon if they appear
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

ENDURANCE.

How much the heart may bear, and yet not break!
How much the flesh may suffer, and not die!
I question much if any pain or ache
Of soul or body brings our end more nigh.
Death chooses his own time; till that is worn,
All evils may be borne.

We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's knife;
Each nerve recoiling from the cruel steel,
Whose edge seems searching for the quivering life;
Yet to our sense the bitter pangs reveal
That still, although the trembling flesh be torn,
This also, can be borne.

We see a sorrow rising in our way,
And try to flee from the approaching ill,
We seek some small escape—we weep and pray—
But when the blow falls, then our hearts are still,
Not that the pain is of its sharpness shorn—
But think it can be borne.

We wind our life about another life—
We hold it closer, dearer than our own—
Anon it faints and fails in deadly strife,
Leaving us stunned, and stricken, and alone;
But ah! we do not die with those we mourn—
This, also, can be borne.

Behold, we live through all things—famine, thirst,
Bereavement, pain! all grief and misery,
All woe and sorrow; life inflicts its worst
On soul and body—but we cannot die,
Though we be sick, and tired, and faint, and worn;
Lo! all things can be borne.

[Good Words.

PRIMROSE TIME AND SNOW TIME

Even the dead leaves, old and brown,
Were warm with the April sun;
And merry and bright, with their yellow high
The primroses every one
Lit up the dappled, hazel stems,
The moss and cuckoo flowers.
How little Cousin Madge and I
Laughed out to see the showers!
With the rainbow gleaming violet and green,
As we bound each other with daisy chains—
I was the king and she was the queen;
And thus we spent the hours.

Leaves were turning, and summer was gone,
In bunches brown and spiked
The filberts grew, and a merry crew,
We plundered where'er we liked.
While others carolled and danced and sung,
I drew dear Madge aside,
And round her waist my arm I laced
With a chosen lover's pride.
In her gentle eyes I turned to look,
I saw love hiding there;
A kiss she gave, and a kiss I took;
Then came a word through the trembling air,
And she was my plighted bride.

I stood beside her closing grave,
But a single hour ago;
The leaves fell dead and overhead
Bickered the ceaseless snow.
White, white, it fell on the new-turned earth,
Pure as her parted soul;
With shuddering gasps of bursting tears,
I heard the death bell toll.
No more for me the primrose time,
My heart lies coffined there;
Sorrow's tempest and age's rhyme
Alone I must suffer and bear,
Until I reach my goal.

—Walter Thornbury, in "The Quiver."

A Scaffold Scene.

A terrible scaffold scene recently took place at Tembow, in Russia. Young Gorski, a pupil of the high school of that place, and eighteen years of age, was to be executed for having murdered a family of seven persons. The young criminal was conveyed to the place of execution on a wagon which was escorted by a company of dragoons. The gallows was surrounded by a crowd of ten thousand persons. After the doomed lad had alighted from the wagon, the sentence of death was read to him. He was deadly pale, and fainted before the warrant was read through. The executioner then branded him, after he had been restored to consciousness; the boy struggled violently and uttered heart-rending screams when the red-hot iron was applied to his forehead. He was then whipped, receiving about thirty lashes. The executioner thereupon undressed him and wrapped him in a long white blanket, tied his feet together, attached the rope to his neck, and drew the blanket over his head. He then lifted him on top of a step-ladder and was about to push him from it, when the secretary of the criminal court stepped forward and told the executioner to stop. The excitement of the crowd had reached the highest pitch by this time, and it seemed as if all the ten thousand persons around the gallows were holding their breath. Th executioner lifted the lad from the step-ladder, removed the blanket from his face which was livid and distorted with fear, and then the secretary read to him a letter from the Emporer changing his sentance to hard labor for life. The executioner then untied his feet, and gave him thirty more lashes—the sentence having ordered that he should receive sixty lashes—and then clad him in the convict dress and chained his legs. He was thereupon taken back to his cell, and two days afterward sent to Siberia.

Filthy Lucre.

There is a very large amount of ragged and filthy currency of the government issue in circulation; which might be removed if the banks would give the subject a little attention. Notice has been given from Washington that every facility will be extended at the Treasury in promptly exchanging small notes for the larger denominations which may be sent to the Department for this purpose. The Department is constantly printing the fifty-cent change notes of the fractional currency, and when requested to do so, will supply these notes to the National banks or the assistant treasurers.

Thanksgiving Proclamation by the President.

The President has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 26th, as a day of thanksgiving, as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In the year which is now drawing to its end, the art, the skill and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor, and on broader fields, than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the storehouse in marvelous abundance. Our highways have been lengthened and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long-protracted political and sectional dissensions are at no distant day to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends.

The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquility, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is, by universal consent a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practicing public devotion.

I, therefore recommend that Thursday, the 26th day of November next, be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day for public praise, thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the universe, by whose ever watchful, merciful and gracious guidence alone States no less than families and individual men, do live and move and have their being.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the 93d.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President; WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Colfax as a Know-Nothing.

On the 30th of last July, Schuyler Colfax, in a speech at South Bend, Indiana, in allusion to the charge that he was a member of the Know-Nothing party in 1854 and 1855, publicly denied the same and pronounced the charge a "falsehood." A correspondent of the Boston *Pilot* wrote a letter to that journal quoting Colfax's denial, whereupon the *Tribune*, September 21st, editorially stated that "the charge of Know-Nothingism against Mr. Colfax has received a refutation from the higest authority among that class of our citizens most concerned in the matter, the Boston *Pilot*, the organ of the Irish Catholics of new England, and of the whole country, the *Tribune* knowing that the Boston *Pilot* had done nothing of the kind. But this is an old trick of the *Tribune*. Some months ago pending the verdict of the Impeachment Court, a correspondent of the *World* ironically proposed to buy a favorable verdict by paying a million dollars each for votes, and the *Tribune* thereafter repeatedly declared editorially that the *World* gravely made this proposal, when the *Tribune* knew that the *World* had done nothing of the kind. Its attempt to play the same trick upon the Boston *Pilot* has brought the *Tribune* and Mr. Schuyler Colfax to grief in the following manner: The editor of the *Pilot* turns up the file of the *Tribune* for June, 1855, and finds therein the report of the Know-nothing Convention in Philadelphia, discovering among other things that the second man on the Committee appointed June 7, 1855, to draft a proscriptive platform for that Convention was Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. This gives the editor of the *Pilot* the opportunity to express the opinion that Colfax was not only a Know Nothing, but a very prominent one; so that the *Tribune* was inexact in stating, September 21, that the Boston *Pilot* had refuted the charge of Know Nothingism against Colfax, and Colfax was equally inexact, July 30, in pronouncing the charge a "falsehood," and what is more to the point, both the *Tribune* and Colfax knew that they were inexact. Here would seem to be an opportunity to gratify the *Tribune* by responding to its recent pathetic imploration: "Reader! you know that somebody lies—wickedly, villanously lies. If *we* do, say so frankly!" The bare facts are frank enough, at all events.—*World.*

A Total Eclipse of the Sun.

Professor N. White writes to a New York paper of a total eclipse of the sun which is to occur in August, 1869. His notes of the track of the totality, calculated fifteen years ago, are as follows: The sun will rise eclipsed in the interior of Siberia, on the morning of August 7th, 1869, when the shadow will move in a northeasterly direction; then, turning eastwardly and southwardly, will pass over Behring's Straits and Northern Alaska about noon, local time. Moving thence across part of British North America, it will re-enter the United States in Montana, between two and three P. M., local time. Moving thence across Western Nebraska, it will pass diagonally through Iowa, passing over Sioux City, Des Moines and Keokuk about 5 o'clock. Thence it will move to the southeast, over Jacksonville, Illinois, across Southern Indiana, Central Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee, into and across North Carolina, and will touch the sea coast in Pamlico Sound; and will finally leave the earth not far from the Bermudas. It will be visible in all parts of the United States; and total over a belt of 100 miles wide along the line just indicated, the sun being hid more than four minutes.

A Radical Outrage—A Sabbath School Broken up on Account of Children of Democrats Attending it.

We are informed that at a Methodist meeting house, one mile beyond the fair grounds, on the Charlestown road, a German Sabbath school was being taught, and at which several Americans attended for the purpose of gaining some knowledge of the German language. This school was in a flourishing condition until yesterday, when a young German by the name of Deregan, a Radical in politics, instigated by other leading Radicals of the neighborhood, we presume, entered the school room and demanded that his three sisters, who were in attendance, should not sit in a Sabbath school with "rebels," meaning Democrats. This of course created quite an excitement, and all left the house except a few little girls, when the Superintendent, who is a pious German from this city, remarked that he regretted that the distubrance had occurred, that he had walked out from the city to attend to his appointed duties, and that it was an outrage that the school had been thus summarily broken up by the interference of parties who were so lost to common decency as those engaged in the affair appeared to be.—*New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.*

Horrible Outrage by the K. K. K's.

A Wisconsin paper has come in possession of the following particulars of a little Ku-Klux outrage which was recently perpetrated in Alabama. The boys were rather severe in their treatment of Mrs. Bagger, but she probably deserved it, and ought to thank her stars that she was not seriously hurt:

A horrible outrage was committed somewhere in the State of Alabama a few days ago. Our informant is a reliable colored man, who heard the particulars from a member of the "Loyal League," who got his information from a fellow who lost a cousin the late war. It seemed that a Mr. Carpet-Bagger was attacked in his own house by 1,632 Ku-Kluxers, armed with double-barrelled bowie knives. They slaughtered and ate nineteen of Mr. Baggers children before his eyes, and compelled Mrs. Bagger to cut her own head off and hang it up on a hook in the cellar. She was then ordered to keep still on pain of instant death. She happened to sneeze, and the leader of the dastardly crew immediately had a threshing machine set up, and run Mrs. Bagger through. It's very doubtful if she recovers. Mr. Bagger was then forced to swallow four tons of gunpowder and a handful of nitro-cycerine. He was next dicted on live coals until an explosion took place, which subjected Mr. Bagger to such intense pain as almost to deprive him of reason. They next shot him full of holes, made him hurrah for Jefferson Davis and Horace Greely, and finally inoculated him with the small-pox, and soaked him with strong lye. He was threatened with instant death if he revealed the name of any of the perpertrators of this outrage, all whom are neighbors of Mr Bagger, and who hate him because Mr. B. was a loyal sutler and cotton speculator during the war, and now lives on a confiscated plantation, with enough niggers to elect him to the Legislature. It is feared that Mr. Bagger has sustained such internal injuries that he is not able to appear as a witness at the military commission appointed to try some ex-rebels for reading Democratic newspapers.

Baggage Smashers in China.

"Carelton," of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Shanghae, tells how the American hack drivers are rivalled in China: Upon the pier is a small regiment of coolies, all eager to transport the baggage of six passengers. The Chinese never carry anything on their backs, but suspend it from bamboos borne upon the shoulders. Two coolies are, therefore, required to carry a single trunk. If there were two small boxes, one coolie would carry them both, suspending one at each end of the bamboo. You see water carriers with two buckets, market men with two baskets, and tea porters with a chest at each end. The coolie thus loaded down looks like a pair of scales. Now comes the contest for the luggage. Imagine your correspondent standing over it with raised right arm and umbrella in threatening attitude with uncounted Chinamen rushing at his trunk and carpet-bag; six men have got possession of the trunk, four of the carpet-bag. Now they have it now they have lost it, for another and stronger party have entered the field. There is as great show of upraised hands as in a town meeting, when the ayes and noes are taken. The crowd surge too and fro; toes suffer; pig tails are pulled men are punched in the ribs; there is a jargon of which I do not understand one word; but after a rap with my umbrella upon the fiercest combatants, and a few vigorous pushes I am able to give the traps to two and proceed without further annoyance. These battles are part of a traveller's programme, and he has only to let the fellows fight a while, then he can give his directions. It is so in all Eastern cities where Europeans have no control—Constantinople, Alexandria and Canton.

A Sad Case Indeed—A Woman Dies of Want.

The general public have not the slightest conception of the extent of misery at this time prevailing among the laboring classes of our population, and it is seldom we are called upon to chronicle the death of any human being, in this christian community, from want. The fact is too true, however. Nothing can so appal the heart as the idea of death from want. That such an event should occur in any place is very distressing, but that it should take place in our midst, must be incomprehensible to some. It should chill our blood, and put into active emotion every particle of sympathy which ennobles our nature. Yes an instance of death from want did occur in Richmond a few days ago. It was the wife of an honest mechanic, who in consequence of sickness, was unable to provide as he would otherwise have been able to do, for his family.

This unfortunate woman with several children, was taken sick, and every resource at the command of the husband was exausted. An unfeeling landlord seized upon the little furniture he possssed in liquidation of a long arrears of rent. Being thus deprived of every comfort, she sank rapidly and died! Imagine the feelings of the man—no money, and unable to support his family, and the friends he knew were almost as destitute as himself. It is possible that had he made known his situation he might have obtained assistance. We cannot imagine the feelings of the landlord in question when he reads the obituary of this poor woman! Who will envy him?

This family reside between Second street and Brook avenue, near Bacon's branch. Through the neighborhood funds enough were raised to give the poor woman a decent burial, and we understand that the husband in a short time will have so far recovered as to minister to the maintenance of the motherless children. This should be a sufficient warning to the Common Council to make haste and provide for the poor of the city.—*Richmond Enquirer*, 16th.

Keep Warm and Save Your Life.

At this season many deaths take place which might be prevented by warmer clothing. Many a fatal case of dysentery is caused by the want of a woolen undershirt, or of an extra blanket at night. The sudden changes of temperature which occur at this period of the year are very trying to the constitution. People with weak lungs quickly feel the effect of them. Frequently the thermometer falls many degrees within a few hours. Not only the feeble, but robust and strong persons suffer from such great variations of temperature. When the weather grows cold rapidly, the pores of the skin are suddenly closed, and the result frequently is a bad cold, which may hold on all winter and terminate in consumption, or a fatal attack of dysentery, or that dreadful disease, the typhoid fever.

If the day seems ever so warm and bright, it is much safer to wear plenty of underclothing at this season. In the evenings the dews fall, and it grows chilly very suddenly. At all times, even when it feels the warmest, one experiences the difference which is so marked, between the autumn atmosphere and that of the summer. There is something more than the mere difference in temperature; it may be in the electricity. An occasional fire in the room dries the walls and purifies the atmosphere. A little timely attention to all these things would prevent a great deal of the disease and suffering which are among the ills to which humanity is liable.

The Attempted Assassination of Allen Pinkerton, the Detective.

The Detroit *Free Press* give the following particulars of the daring attempt to assassinate Mr. Allen Pinkerton on Thursday last. It says the would-be-assassin, who gives his name as George Johnson, was seen first by our reporter in Windsor, yesterday morning about half-past ten. Mr. Sheeley, of Windsor, at the request of a friend, was about to drive down to Sandwich for the purpose of witnessing the trial of Thompson and Morton. As Mr. Sheeley and his friend were about to step into the buggy, Johnson proposed that he should accompany them. Mr. Sheeley acceeded to this, and the three proceeded to Sandwich in time to find that the case was continued, and also that Anderson and Reno had made an attempt to break jail. By this time most of the hacks and carriages from Windsor had started back toward the town. In a few minutes Mr. Sheeley and his passengers started for Windsor, and in returning passed the hack in which Justice McMicken, his son and Allen Pinkerton were riding. In passing, it is alleged that Johnson, who was sitting on the side of the buggy nearest the hack attempted to draw a revolver upon Pinkerton, but seeing Mr. McMicken, junior, on his guard desisted, though strange as it may appear, both Mr. Sheeley and his friend state positively that they had not the slightest idea of what was passing, and knew nothing of the fellow's attempt until some hours afterward. It appears that shortly after arriving in Windsor, Johnson made his way to this side and a little before noon Pinkerton, who was now on his guard, crossed to this side on the ferry Detroit. He stepped into Horn's saloon on the dock, and at the same instant Johnson presented his revolver within a few inches of his ear. Quick as thought Pinkerton seizes the pistol, and holding it high in the air, closes with him, at the same time calling for assistance. John Kent rushing forward, snatches the pistol, while Arthur Gore seizes Johnson and hurls him to the floor. After a brief but furious struggle the desperado is overpowered and marched off to the station house by Mr. Gore, accompanied by Pinkerton and others, where he makes another attempt to get hold of Pinkerton but is restrained by his captors. In the afternoon he was examined by Justice Stoll, who remanded him till next Thursday and committed him in default of $20,000 bail. It is stated Pinkerton was the means of getting him into State prison on a charge of which he was innocent, and that yesterday he threatened or attempted to arrest him, which was his reason for drawing his revolver. The facts of the case will doubtless transpire next Thursday. One thing seems pretty certain, however, and that is, that this man Johnson, or whatever his real name may be, is a reckless, dangerous man, and much better inside than outside the walls of a jail. Many stories are afloat concerning his object in assassinating Pinkerton, but so far it does not seem probable that his real reason is known to any one but himself. It is not likely that any small thing would tempt any sane man to attempt an assassination in such a public place, surrounded by a crowd of people, and without the smallest possibility of effecting an escape. The whole affair seems wrapped in mystery.

Loss of the Steamship Milwaukee.

The following particulars of the loss of the splendid steamship Milwaukee on Lake Michigan, we find in the Detroit *Post* of Monday morning:

The Milwaukee, under command of Capt. Trowell, left the port of Milwaukee for Grand Haven, on Thursday night at 11 o'clock, with about 60 passengers and a crew of 30 men, and having a miscellaneous cargo, consisting chiefly of flour and wool. At the time of her departure the weather was calm, but about 2 o'clock Friday morning the wind commenced blowing quite fresh from the southwest, and by the time the steamer was off Grand Haven harbor, which was at about eight o'clock A. M., it had increased to a perfect gale. In crossing the bar, which is some forty feet outside the pier, Capt. Trowell felt the ship wearing heavily on the bottom. She was kept on her course, but on reaching a point opposite the end of a pier, on the south side, the fury of the gale rendered her unmanageable, although all the force that a good head of steam could give was brought into requisition to save her from the pearls that menaced her. She lay for some time at the complete mercy of the elements, sometimes presenting her bow and sometimes her broadside to the gale, when Capt. Trowell, to prevent her pounding, gave orders for scuttling her, which was promptly effected. About 3 P. M. a clear breach was made across her main deck just in front of the wheels. Her situation was watched with painful interest by those on shore, but the sea was so rough that no attempt was made to reach her, but when the crisis of her fate seemed to approach, preparations were made to bring such facilities as were at hand into requisition from the shore. Captain Towell, in the meantime, promptly ordered the boats lowered to land the passengers, the first boat taking the line ashore, and, with the aid of a yawl and the ferry boat belonging to Grand Haven, all on board were finally landed in safety, notwithstanding the slight mishap of one boat upsetting in the surf and wetting the inmates badly. It is now high time that allusion was made to a pleasurable feature of the disaster, a feature highly honorable to all concerned. The passengers, ladies included, all remained perfectly calm throughout the whole affair, surveying each successive phase of it with the utmost composure, and its auspicious termination, so far as safety to life is concerned, is owing in some degree to their praiseworthy conduct. Their confidence was no doubt inspired in a great measure by the noble and gallant conduct of Capt. Trowell and his officers and crew. The passengers speak of them and their behavior in the most unqualified terms of praise. Capt. Trowell was the last to leave the ship Friday night.

Mr. Bell arrived in Grand Haven just as the last of the rescued passengers were coming up to the hotel and ordered them to be made comfortable at the expense of the company. On Saturday some of the freight and baggage floated ashore and was secured. The gale had partially subsided, but the sea was still too rough to admit of saving the rest of the cargo, if, indeed, any remained, it having, we believe, all been stowed on the main deck. The upper cabins in front of the wheels have been washed away.

—A few days ago, a young girl, accomplished and beautiful, who two years ago was moving in the highest society in New York, died in the cell of a station house, having been brought there drunk and disorderly from the streets. Her father, once quite wealthy, had failed in business and died, and she had married a young man from one of the "first families," who had deserted her, leaving her with a child, unable to support herself. She saw no choice but starvation or shame, and choose the latter. She drank to drown her despair, and in eighteen months met her death.

VARIETIES.

—A cow in Nashville, the other day, ate a farmer's coat with $200, in greenbacks in the pocket.

—A man in New Jersey has recovered a verdict of $500 against another, because a child of the former was drowned in a tub which the latter had placed at his door.

—A man made money at a New England fair, by letting people raise him up by the ears at twenty-five cents premium for success and ten cents fine for failure.

—The wife of a cross husband in Hartford, Ct., provided him with whisky enough to make him hopelessly drunk, and then took him in hand and administered a tearful thrashing.

—On Monday evening last an unknown German called at a hotel in Foster's Meadow, N. Y., became interested in a game of cards, loss $10, and hanged himself in the swamp in the rear of the hotel during the night.

—A New York Congressman is using his frank to send around patent medicine circulars; and a cotemporary thinks it would be profitable for all patent medicine venders to get into Congress.

—The Prairie du Chien *Union* contains a notice of the death, by consumption, of Judson Hurd. About a week before he died he was ordered by his physician to quit work, and he did his last type-setting on a notice of his own death.

—Isaac Armour was thrown from his wagon, near Ottowa, Illinois, on Tuesday, and his feet catching in the "hounds," he was dragged with his back on the ground three miles. When the horses were stopped he was dead.

—An express car on the Hudson River Railroad was recently robbed of $125,000, the messenger being gagged and tied. It now turns out that the messenger was a party to the robbery, and has since received $10,000 of the stolen money.

—The people of Augusta have been much exercised lately, over certain mysterious crosses that have been marked upon their door posts. The gossips and lovers of mystery were much disappointed to find out that a peddler had put them on to indicate what houses he had visited.

—The recent disastrous explosion at Metz was caused by a workwoman, in a moment of passion, throwing a pair of scissors among the fulminating powder used in the manufacture of cartridges. Forty-five persons were killed, besides twenty-eight badly wounded.

—A physician in Concord, N. H., has a wonderful cane. It is so arranged as to combine a walking stick, a thirty-inch telescope, and a nice opera glass, and all perfectly secure from dust. It is easily and readily adjusted for either, and was patented on the 28th of last July.

—Richard Walkley, who, for murdering his father in Springfield, Mass., seventeen years ago, was sentenced to be hanged, and whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, died a few days ago at Charleston, after a sickness of several months, nearly 60 years old.

—A shrewd fellow in Texas pretended to have found a box of diamonds on the shore, and allowed others to share the prize at $150 a "grab" Several took the opportunity of enriching themselves, until it was found that the diamonds could be readily cut with a knife.

—The trial of Josephine Brown, the Canaan, Ct., child-murderer, is postponed till January on account of the inability of the prosecution to procure the attendance of three medical witnesses, who refused to attend because their charges for services as experts had not been allowed.

—A carpet bagger in Georgia recently advised his colored friends: "I tell you not to consider or treat any man, white or black, who is a Democrat, as a gentleman; and if any of the white-livered scoundrels come whining around you on election day, with suggestions or advice as to how you should vote, knock their teeth down their throats."

Judge Pierrepont.

The following article from the Buffalo *Courier* is supported by the personal authority of its editor, Joseph Warren, than whom no more upright and truthful man lives in the State of New York. Governor Seymour and Joseph Warren listened to the remarks from Judge Pierrepont in favor of repudiation, of which his letter to Mr. Stewart exhibits such a twenty thousand dollar trepidation:

Edward Pierrepont, represented to be a Democrat and a Sachem of Tammany, has written a letter to A. T. Stewart, chairman of the Grant Committee in New York, enclosing $20,000 as a contribution to the corruption fund, in which he says:

I cannot conceive how any intelligent man, who does not wish the rebels returned to power, the nation's faith violated, its debt repudiated, its name dishonored, its prosperity destroyed, its patriots insulted, and the "Lost Cause" restored, can vote against Grant.

In my judgment, the election of Seymour and Blair would forthwith confuse and paralyze our business, and reduce the value of our property one-half.

It is more than probable that Mr. Stewart furnished the $20,000 which Judge Pierrepont so ostentatiously encloses; but this is not important. This same Judge Pierrepont stated in the presence of the writer of this paragraph, on the steps of the Capitol at Albany, in the summer of 1867, that in his opinion the Democratic party should come out boldly for the repudiation of the entire war debt. He said that he had been travelling in the West, and that the people were ripe for such a declaration. His remarks were addressed to Hon. Horatio Seymour, who replied that "repudiation was a term that never ought to be used; that the man who could pay his debts and refused to pay them was a scoundrel; and that, while repudiation was a crime, bankruptcy was a misfortune from which nations were no more exempt than individuals." Governor Seymour urged that it was the duty of every man to give his support to a financial policy that would enable the Government to meet its obligations in accordance with their terms, and to increase the relative value of the currency, as compared with coin, until specie payments could be resumed without creating financial distress. Judge Pierrepont entered into no argument in favor of his propsition to repudiate the whole debt, beyond the assertion that it would be popular, and that the time was not far distant when parties would divide upon the issue.

And now this same Pierrepont, in a letter paraded in all the Radical journals, pretends that he cannot vote for Seymour, because his support involves "the nation's faith violated, its debt repudiated, its name dishonored, its property destroyed," &c., Whether the rebuff he received from Governor Seymour, on the occasion alluded to, is at the bottom of his hostility, or whether he is simply writing in the employ of the bond-holding interest which lent the Government currency and now demands gold, is not essential. It would be interesting to know, however, when he ceased to be an advocate of repudiation and became a supporter of a policy that proposes to add at least one-third to the national debt.

VARIETIES.

—A late Quarterly Review estimated the population of the world at 1,350,000,000.

—The fashion in New York this season is said to be to have no groomsmen at the weddings.

—In Paris, it is said that hoops are no longer worn, and that the skirts are either very long or very short.

—A gentleman in St. Louis, who has just commenced a divorce case, alleges that his wife is in the habit of blacking his eye with the sugar bowl.

—It is spoken of as a remarkable fact that twelve hours recently elapsed in London without the occurrence of any fire that called for the services of the fire department.

—The negroes who are fed by the Radical Freedmen's Bureau, at the expense of the white industry of the North, are denominated, in the locality where they exist, "the colored babes of liberty."

—In Belgium, a few days ago, a young girl, whilst dancing, died in the arms of her partner.

—Swearing on the Bible was first introduced into judicial proceedings by the Saxons, about A. D. 600. It was called a corporal oath, because the witness touched with his hands some part of the Holy Scriptures.

—A man found insensible at the railroad depot, in Worcester, Massachusetts, recently was aroused by a galvanic battery sufficiently to tell his name, but immediately relapsed into insensibility.

—A young man, pastor of a Baptist church in Kenosha, Wisconsin, could not find any one in town who dared paint the spire of his church, and so he mounted the giddy height and did it himself.

—One of the New York theatres has introduced what is known as the English half-price system. Spectators arriving after half-past nine o'clock are charged but half the usual admission fee.

—One in seven of the population of Holland consists of children between the ages of six and twelve who attend the public schools. There are no less than 422,000 pupils of that tender age.

—Queen Victoria is going to have a statue representing Prince Albert in his youth, erected in the front of Castle Rosenau. A German sculptor, who was well acquainted with the Prince Consort, is to cast the sattue.

—The Princess Koziosky, a beautiful Russian lady, has opeped a cigar store in Moscow. Her father having lost her fortune, the nobles of Moscow offered them 2000 roubles a year, but she prefers to make her own living.

—A woman has been swindling the first National Bank of Middletown, Conn., by increasing the amount on a draft, and covering the forgery by spilling ink over it, pretending that it was done accidently by her child.

—A gun caisson exploded at Buffalo on Saturday evening seriously, burning two men. A lady who was standing near holding an infant, immediately wrapped her clothes around one of the young men and smothered the flames and fire on the burning garments.

—A remarkable case of resuscitation from drowning was that of John Crowley, a boy of seven, who fell into the water at Boston, Wednesday, and was restored to consciousness after being under water for a considerable time. Hot blankets and artificial respiration were the means used to restore him to life.

—The violent deaths in New York city average one thousand per annum, and the deaths resulting from disease, but investigated by the Coroner, amount to about one thousand more. The fees alone paid to the Coroners of that city amount to $26,500 every year.

—A young mother in Lepzig, killed recently, her five children by breaking their skulls with a hammer. She then tried to kill herself in the same manner, but did not succeed. Upon being asked what had induced her to commit the desperate act, she said her husband had often scolded her and her children, and she had thought it would be better for all of them to die.

—In a recent canvass of the passengers of a railroad train in Connecticut, the person who was making it sportively asked a grim, solemn old lady which way she would vote. She didn't understand his question: Are you for Grant or Seymour, madame?" repeated he. "Grantersemer!" replied the indignant female, "Don't know of any sich place; I am goin' to Norwich!"

—The German Telegraph *Gazette*, says that the new French cable will be utterly unable to compete with the Anglo-American line, inasmuch as no business man in Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia will send any important dispatches by it as long as the French Government insists on being informed of the contents of all dispatches passing over the French wires. It is owing to this fact, too, that the French telegraph lines do by far less international work than those of any other State in Western or Central Europe.

—A French peasant having a troublesome wife, resolved to sell her. He brought her to a fair, not in the old-fashioned way, with a rope about her waist, but on horseback, put up both horse and woman at $40, and "knocked them down" to an enterprising purchaser, excepting a new pair of shoes he had bought for his wife to show off her pretty feet. The notary of the town having flatly refused to draft a legal receipt, the high contracting parties retired to a public house, prepared their own deed had it duly attested, and finished up by drinking each other's health.

—A comparison between the births in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna shows that the women of Vienna bear more, and those of Paris less children than the women of the other cities. More legitimate children are born in London than in Vienna, Berlin and Paris; so far as illegitimate births are concerned, London stands lowest and Vienna highest on the list. The number of marriages is greatest in Berlin and smallest in Vienna. Of still-born children, Paris has more and Vienna less than any of the other cities. The population is densest in Paris; London is the lowest in this respect. Finally the people of London eat more meat than those of Paris, Vienna and Berlin.

—The Holly Spring *Reporter* vouches for the following: One day last week, the little son of our friend, Benj, Ford Esq., living near Waterford, in this county, was bitten on the instep of the right foot by a highland moccasin snake. The foot immediately commenced swelling. Within a short time the leg had turned black, was swollen to the knee, and was excruciatingly painful. All the usual remedies were applied, but without giving relief. Our friend, Benj. S. Milam, Esq., who has the celebrated mad-stone that has performed so many miraculous cures of snake bites in our county was sent for. Upon his arrival he found the sufferer in great agony. The mad-stone was applied to the instep; in a short time the poison of the reptile had been absorbed by the stone, and in three hours the little fellow was well. Truly, this may be called a wonderful cure.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR,.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

FRANK P. BLAIR,

ELECTORS

WILLIAM V. MCGRATH,	GEORGE W. CASS,
C. ERNEST KAMERLY, M. D.,	JESSE C. AMERMAN,
CHAS. M. LEISENRING,	W. POTTER WITHINGTON,
SIMON W ARNOLD,	WILLIAM R. GORGAS,
GEORGE BERRELL,	WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
HARRY R. COGGSHALL,	CYRUS L. PERSHING,
REUBEN STAHLER,	AMOS C. NOYES,
R. EMMETT MONAGHAN	WM. A. GALBRAITH,
DAVID L. WENRICH,	JOHN R. PACKARD,
BERNARD J. MCGRANN,	JAMES C. CLARKE,
WILLIAM SHIRK,	JAMES H. HOPKINS,
A. G. BRODHEAD, JR.,	EDWARD S. GOLDEN,
JOHN BLANDING,	SAMUEL B. WILSON.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Democratic National Committee,

TO THE

People of the United States.

NEW YORK, October 20, 1868.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is a great privilege and duty to address you on the eve of the great battle which we are to fight, and which is to decide whether the government of this Republic is to remain four years more in the hands of the Radical party, or whether, by an energetic, united and last effort, you will wrest the power from its grasp, and give to us, under a Democratic Conservative administration, a Government based upon principles of justice, economy and constitutional liberty.

The issues of the present campaign are plainly self-evident. They appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of every voter in the most unmistakable terms. They have been discussed by distinguished orators and leaders of our party since the nomination of our candidates.

What the Democratic party intend to do, if placed in power by your suffrages, is to restore peace and union to our country; to heal the wounds and sufferings caused by the rebellion; to give to the people of the South the rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution, and by which alone we can bring back prosperity and quiet to that distracted section; to reduce materially our military and naval establishments, kept up now on an immense scale and at an enormous cost; to introduce into every Department of the Government the strictest economy; and to develope by an equitable system of imports and taxation, the growing resources of our country and thus place the Federal finances on a stable and solid footing, and to pave the way to a gradual and safe return to specie payments.

We are charged by the Radical party—the party of violence and usurpation—which, for the last four years, to prolong its existence, has set at naught the Constitution and the fundamental principles of our government, that we intend revolution and defiance of the established laws. The accusation is unfounded and absurd. It cannot be entertained for a moment by any intelligent voter who has even the most superficial knowledge of the history of his country. The Democratic party can proudly point to every page of its record. It has never violated a single obligation of the fundamental compact by which these United States entered into the family of nations.

Its watchword in peace as in war has been and will always be: "The Union, the Constitution, and the Laws;" and no man, nor any set of men, however high they might be placed by the suffrages of their fellow citizens, can ever expect to receive the support of this great conservative party in any revolutionary attempt against established laws. The ballot box and the supreme will of the American people are the only means of redress to which we look.

Fellow Democrats, you are fighting for a good and righteous cause. You have for your leader a tried statesman, a patriot who stood by the Union in the darkest hour, a man equally beloved for purity of private character, as honored for his public virtues. Opposed to you are the men who have subverted the structure of our own system of representative self-government, vindicated to the world by more than half a century of prosperity and greatness; the men who have increased our enormous debt by profligacy and corruption unparalleled; the men who, in two successive Congresses, have demonstrated their incompetency to diminish our burdens by economy, or apportion them with equity; the men who have so distributed our burdens, so as that they press with excessive weight upon the labor and industry of the country, making rich men richer by making poor men poorer.

Opposed to you are the men who have denied, for three years of peace, (and will continue to deny until your votes arrest them), self-government to the people of ten States; the men who have taken away the power of our Chief Magistrate to ensure a faithful execution of the laws, or to command the army and navy of the United States; the men who did their worst to expel the President from the White House for obeying faithfully the behests of your supreme law; the men who, being conscious of their crimes, dreaded to have the Supreme Court declare their quality, and therefore abridged its jurisdiction and silenced its voice; the men who have usurped and are grasping and wielding powers not possessed to-day by any monarch among civilized nations.

Against these men and all their despotic purposes, which General Grant would be as powerless to hinder, as he whom they elected four years ago has been—against these men, their crimes in the past, their fast accomplishing designs on the future—you are soon to make one final and determined onslaught.

Four years ago we failed to expel them from power, although we predicted then, as we now predict, their incompetency to give the people peace; declaring then, as we now declare, the revolutionary purposes of their most active leaders, who ruled their party as they would rule the country—with a despotic sway.

But these four years have justified our warning. Our worst predictions then, are their enactments now. What we feared, they have done. The revolution has made steady progress. Once more we call every patriot to join our ranks.

If the people will now rise in their majesty and might, they can save their institutions and rebuild them. If they are supine and regardless of their sacred interests, (so much in the last four years has been accomplished, and so much in the next four years may easily be accomplished,) no obstacle then remaining, the revolution will become a fixed fact—the structure of our Government will have been completely remodelled. It may be a Government; still, it will no longer be your representative self Government.

For this final struggle, then, fellow Democrats of the United States, let us invigorate every muscle and nerve every heart. The time is short. The foe is stubborn and desperate, for our victory would be the death blow to the Republican party. It could have been held together by no other nomination. It cannot survive your successful assault. One victory is enough. Your triumph in November will finally re establish the Union and Constitution for another generation of men. It will for another generation of men. It will restore peace and good order to the South, prosperity to the North, and a wise and frugal rule to both. The great prize is worthy your most strenuous endeavors.

Our ranks are unbroken; our courage is unabated. Once more to the breach, and this time victory!

For the Democratic National Committee.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

NEW YORK, October 20, 1868.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: The results of the October elections demonstrate the fact that large accessions to the Democratic party have been made since the last Congressional election in 1866.

In Indiana we have reduced the Republican majority from 14,516 to a doubtful claim of 800 majority. We have done this in the largest aggregate vote ever given in that State, and in what Schuyler Colfax confesses to be "the severest political contest ever fought in Indiana." Even by the showing of the Republicans, a further change of one vote in 750—of one-eighth of one per cent—would have completed a political revolution. We have also gained one member of Congress, and perhaps two.

In Pennsylvania we have reduced the Republican majority in 1866 about one-half. A further change of one vote in 140 would give us a complete victory in that great Commonwealth. We have done this in spite of vast patronage and means of corruption; systematic frauds, skillfully organized by the best masters in the art; and in spite of the unjust exclusion of the votes of citizens of Irish and German birth by a party which claims the suffrage for the negro, as a natural and sacred right, and practically gives him supremacy over the white man in a large portion of the republic. We have also gained several members of Congress.

In Ohio, in the Congressional election last held, we have reduced the Republican majority more than one-half—from 40,000 to 15,000—from the Congressional election of 1866, and have gained three members of Congress.

Never has the indomitable spirit and heroic energy of the Democratic party been more nobly manifested.

You have driven in the Republicans to their baggage-wagons. You have almost routed them.

Fellow-Democrats: Is this a moment for doubt as to what you ought to do? Is it a moment in which even to be counting the chances of the struggle to which we are advancing? We know that we will deserve victory. We will resolve to attain it.

Our cause is the noblest for which men ever strove. We aim to restore the republic as our fathers created it. We would pacificate the South. It is calumnious to say that we would restore any form of human slavery. We respected the local treatment of a local evil; and we awaited the gradual processes of civilizing and christianizing influences, and of moral and material agencies, and would have averted a civil conflict, in which have perished more young men of our own race than all those of the same age and sex who were held in slavery. But we never sanctioned the servitude of any human being; and we know that personal slavery, once destroyed, can never nor ever ought to be revived. We, and our fathers and our grandfathers have stood for the Union of these State against provincial factions, North and South. We sacrificed political power in nearly all the States, counties, and towns in our great Middle States, in the vain effort to avert civil strife, and when that failed, we have shed more Democratic blood in the war, which we sought to avert and which our political adversaries managed, than they gave to the same cause. And to-day there gather in our ranks more—many more—of the scarred survivors of the common soldiers of that war than all the Republicans can boast. Those gallant veterans are for pacification, and we are for pacification. War is no longer necessary. The animosities of war have no longer any excuse. We Want peace. We want restored harmony. We would give back self-government to all parts of our country; and believe it can be safely done. We want our costly armaments reduced, now that they are no longer necessary. We want the industries of the North to be revived in order that our business may be improved and our taxes lightened. We want labor relieved from the unnecessary burdens which weigh it down. We want trade to be liberalized, and all our industries to be once more enfranchis d. We want the prosperity for our whole people which is the natural fruit of the institutions of our fathers.

Fellow citizens, it is a false calumny that we desire to overthrow the pernicious systems of our adversaries—their government by force or by fraud in the Southern States, their supremacy of the negro over the white citizen—by any but the peaceful remedy of the ballot box. We resist by lawful and peaceful measures the practical revolution which the Republicans are gradually accomplishing. We and our candidates are pledged to restore and not to destroy the Republic.

Fellow Democrats of New York, we call on you to make a grand and final rally.

Your standard-bearer in the national contest, who would gladly have laid down the honor of a victory already achieved, advances with your flag to the forefront of the battle. We appeal to the four hundred thousand Democrats of New York—one and all to gather around him. Our example will animate to new vigor our comrades in other States. Two and half millions of Democrats, under our chosen leaders, with our organization unbroken, with our masses compact, with our old and honored flag floating proudly over us, will join in our final and, we trust, victorious struggle for constitutional government and civil liberty.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Chairman of the State Committee.
Wm. Cassidy, Secretary.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, 901 and 901 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

You have fought a good fight.

You have polled a larger vote than ever before; have reduced the Radical majority of 1866 by nearly one-half, and have proven the immortality of your principles and the vitality of your organization.

Radicalism has carried the State by means of the grossest outrages; by openly and corruptly buying thousands of voters; by driving from the polls foreign-born citizens regularly naturalized many years since; by rejecting the vote of thousands who were legally made citizens in the Court of Nisi Prius; by violating and trampling upon the seal of that Court—a recognized symbol of the law: by deterring legal voters from approaching the polls through threatened penalties for imaginary offences, and by the despotic and unscrupulous use of power by election officers in Radical Districts.

Under the specious charge of fraud upon your part, Radicalism has perpetrated the vilest frauds. Thousands of voters have been colonized, paupers assessed and voted, repeaters hired and voted five times in Radical presincts, returns of election altered and manipulated to suit their own purposes, and fraudulent naturalization papers issued by the ream.

In the contest just closed you have learned their capacity for violence and wrong, you have tested the strength of their organization and discovered the weak points in your own.

With the experience thus gained in the school of adversity, we will go forward to victory.

The enemy are yet to be taught that outrage and fraud, violence and wrong cannot be perpetrated with impunity; they have yet to learn that you are neither dismayed nor demoralized, and that in the pursuit of right you know no such word as fail.

Arouse the people once more for the conflict. Bring to the polls every Democratic vote. For right and justice give back right and justice. For outrage and wrong return the full measure of swift retribution.

The work to be done is no holiday sport. It is the last battle for the salvation of the Republic the preservation of the Constitution and the supremacy of your race.

Work and fight as men engaged in such a cause should work and fight.

By order of the Democratic State Committee. WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

To the Democracy of Allegheny County.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, PITTSBURGH, October 25, 1868.

To the Democracy of Allegheny County:

In the late election, considering the extraordinary means and desperate devices resorted to by the opposition, you did well.

You increased your vote—an entirely legal one—to the extent of fifty per cent. over that of last years election. And this, notwithstanding that hundreds of Democrats in this county were defrauded out of their votes by the most scandalous practices. On the other hand the increase of the opposition vote was but at the rate of 46 per cent., while they had the almost entire control of three-fourths of the election boards in the county the most important machinery to a party like theirs, an advantage which they used without scruple.

The unmanly device of the Republican committee in issuing a marked ticket so that their election officers and challengers and watchers could see as the voter approached how he was going to vote, shows that they were afraid to trust to the free choice of the people. Many who wished to vote with us were, by this contemptible trick, and the intimidation used, forced to vote against us. But honorable men should contrivances. Possibly, after a judicial investigation, the device may yet return to scorn to act with a party depending on such plague the inventors.

Remembering then the tricks of the opposition to unfairly depress our vote and to swell their own, labor now to counteract them, and to do still better at the coming election.

Have courage and confidence. Poll your full vote. The Democratic party must win in the end. It is one of which no true man can be ashamed. Its success will save the country. Do your share of the good work.

By order of Democratic County Committee,
THOMAS J. KEENAN, Chairman.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

We are filled with surprise and indignation at the project, started we verily believe, by some man, or some clique, in the interest of the bondholders and Radicals, to withdraw SEYMOUR and BLAIR from the CANVASS, and to substitute other candidates. The idea is treacherous and cowardly, and every man of any sense must see, after a moment's reflection, that it is utterly impracticable. Why, who has the power to alter or amend the decision of the New York Convention? Who is to traverse or set at naught the labors of a body of men deliberately chosen, and empowered to nominate candidates and declare measures to be supported, in this or any other canvass? Surely, it is not the National Committee, whose powers, we take it, are only to call conventions, and perpetuate organization? SEYMOUR and BLAIR were not made candidates by the mere breath of a few demagogues or would-be party managers, they cannot be unmade by the breath of these same managers. And surely the candidates themselves, can not, even if so disposed, retire from the contest, and surrender the high and honorable trust confided to them to be held by them "for better for worse," through good and through adverse fortune. But we cannot patiently discuss a matter in which there can only be one side, and therefore no room for discussion. If it required four days of anxious deliberation by the immediate representatives of the democracy, brought together from all parts of the Union, to select candidates who would deserve and secure the support of the party, and to set up a platform for them, how can a creature of that convention, a mere committee, make a proper selection, even if they had the power, which we maintain that they have not. If such things can be done, National conventions may be considered henceforth as farces on an extended scale, whose best considered decisions are to be reversed or set aside by the audacity of executive committees and the fearfulness or facility of candidates.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN—no committee can withdraw them, and they cannot retire of their own accord. But neither the committee, nor the candidates, nor Democratic leaders, nor the Democratic rank and file think of such an absurd thing for a moment! The whole scheme has been devised to confuse and perplex the Democratic voters, who as the mercenary WORLD truly says, are "never so wronged as by those who underrate their intelligence,"—and we may add, their courage and constancy.

Let all this idle talk about changing candidates or platforms cease at once and forever. [It is in the columns of anxious, trembling, Radical sheets, that you see almost all of it.] Let the Democrats intermit no effort to elect their candidates, who are entirely worthy of their support. There can be no names set up for the Democracy in the place of those of SEYMOUR and BLAIR! Why should we conclude that the battle is lost? Let us fight it out to the end, and treat with honest scorn, all timid or treacherous counsellors! Let there be no pause in the conflict, until the last hour of the canvass. Push on the column! SEYMOUR and BLAIR from first to last!

NEVER SAY DIE.

If the Northern people had given up after Bull Run, the Peninsula, Fredericksburg and other disastrous fields, the Southern Confederacy would to-day dictate terms to the people of the United States. Repulse is not always defeat, and the Democratic party will go for GRANT as they went for LEE, in November next. With the Democracy there is no such word as fail, and the temporary repulse of October, serves but to renew confidence and inspire courage in the truth and vitality of the principles of an organization coequal with the Government itself. We have words of cheer from every quarter, and have every right to feel assured of the future. A St. Louis paper, in speaking of the condition of the Democracy, a day or two after the election, says the election of Tuesday must therefore be read in the light of the present, not in the dim glimmering that comes from that far-off time, to which we have just referred. We should approach the problem in the same spirit that a conscientious, intelligent jury approaches a case of life and death—discarding all prejudices and prepossessions—insulating it from all but the legitimate evidence. What are the actual results? Undeniably immense Democratic gains—gains in every one of the four States in which elections have been held. To us, it is clear as day, that the reaction is going on with undiminished force—that it has been no more arrested for a single moment, than the great river that flows by our doors. An analysis of the returns discloses two corresponding facts—the growing decadence of the Radicals and the growing strength of the Democrats.

We are not disposed to inspire or encourage false hopes. We merely ask our readers to look at the facts in themselves. The question has all the simplicity of a sum in the rule of three. If the gain has been so much in October, how much will it be in November? Remember that the Democratic party is waxing strong while the Radical party is on the wane. It has spent its greatest force. The struggle between them may be compared to a close contested horse-race. The two have now entered on the home stretch, and the horse that was far behind all along, has his nose on the flank of the other and is gaining every moment! Now for good riding! Now for wise and gallant leadership, to save the Democracy from an insensate fatalism, and restore the wavering battle. The Radical victory, if such it can be called, is like that won by the Greek king over the rising power of the Romans—it has exhausted the strength of the victor. If we but reject the old superstition that the October elections are decisive in the result in November, we shall yet win the great battle. If the augurs and soothsayers are against us, the facts are for us.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

Below will be found the official majorities by counties as reported by telegraph and mail—Tioga county being the only one which is estimated, and the figures there given are the highest claimed by Republican papers. There may be some slight changes in the official announcement of the result, but the figures here given are as near correct as can be arrived at at this time. The Radical majority is certainly less than ten thousand

DEMOCRATIC.	Boyle's Maj.	REPUBLICAN.	Hartranft's Maj.
Adams	*341	Allegheny	*8,969
Bedford	*394	Armstrong	*527
Berks	*6,508	Beaver	*862
Bucks	*857	Blair	*658
Cambria	*738	Bradford	*3,863
Carbon	*643	Butler	*431
Centre	*379	Cameron	*75
Clarion	*1,048	Chester	*2,200
Clearfield	*1,142	Crawford	*1,720
Clinton	*773	Dauphin	*1,655
Columbia	*1,981	Delaware	*1,252
Cumberland	*532	Erie	*3,171
Elk	*545	Franklin	*43
Fayette	*1,028	Forrest	*4
Fulton	*330	Huntingdon	*975
Greene	*1,652	Indiana	*2,552
Jefferson	*18	Lancaster	*6,743
Juniata	*455	Lawrence	*1,917
Lehigh	*1,572	Lebanon	*1,407
Luzerne	*3,428	M'Kean	*174
Lycoming	*351	Mercer	*616
Monroe	*2,054	Mifflin	*30
Montgomery	*964	Perry	*44
Montour	*489	Potter	*793
Northampton	*3,249	Snyder	*522
Northumberland	*452	Somerset	*1,366
Philadelphia	*175	Susquehanna	*1,305
Pike	*931	Tioga	3,359
Schuylkill	*1,346	Union	*714
Sullivan	*385	Venango	*670
Washington	*2	Warren	*1,108
Wayne	*699		49,715
Westmoreland	*1,236		
Wyoming	*216		
York	*2,953		
	39,916		

Hartranft's majority estimated 9,799.
*Official.

THE Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio, do not appear to have been set back in the least, by the recent elections. They have arranged for a number of meetings throughout the State, to be addressed by Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON, Judge THURMAN, Gen. MCCOOK, and others.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO

Address from the Democratic State Central Committee.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio have issued the following:

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO:

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, COLUMBUS, October 19, 1868.

Without pretending to deny that the results of the recent elections are injurious to the best interests of the country, in the defeat of local tickets and many patriotic Democrats, a careful survey of the field shows us that there is nothing in those results to justify despondency or excuse any relaxation of the efforts of the Democracy in behalf of the cause of justice and constitutional liberty, for which they so nobly struggled in Ohio.

Although beaten by a small majority in a poll of over five hundred thousand votes, the result shows that the Democracy have gained between ten and fifteen thousand votes on the State ticket, while the enemy have been unable to maintain their strength of four years ago, and have, in addition, lost no less than four Congressmen; and their successful candidates have such meager majorities as to justify the most strenuous efforts to carry their districts at the November election.

In the Presidential year of 1864, the Democracy polled 18,000 more votes at the November election than they did at the October election, and were then beaten over 50,000. A similar gain this year will give Ohio to Seymour and Blair—those last tribunes of the people and of freedom. The means and energies of the enemy, and their facilities for the perpetuation of fraud, corruption and colonization were exhausted in their desperate efforts to carry the October election, and will not confront us in November. These lawless impediments removed, the three great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, which cast more than 1,500,000 votes, will be redeemed, and the flag of the American Democracy still maintain its supremacy as the standard of liberty, honesty, and justice throughout the world.

No cause is lost that involves such gigantic interests, and is sustained by such a myriad of pure, patriotic and indomitable men. The scale of many a battle has been turned at the moment the enemy was most exultant. History is full of examples showing that the liberties of nations, and civilization itself, have been preserved by a gallant and energetic struggle, made at a darker time than the present is for our country. The cause needs but the unwavering courage, the indomitable will, the tireless energy, and the sleepless vigilance—such as the Democracy displayed in the recent, and in many a previous contest—to secure its final triumph.

These qualities you are now called on to exert by every consideration of patriotism, honor, interest and hope—the peace of our country and the liberty of our posterity.

We implore the gallant workers and voters of the Democratic party to keep right on with the work which has gained so much under such adverse circumstances, and disdaining the counsels of timidity or the indifference of despair, continue the struggle till the last hour of the 3d of November, in the discharge of a solemn duty, the reward of which will be the redemption of our country from despotism and anarchy.

MAINTAIN AND PERFECT YOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

COUNTENANCE NO SHRINKING.

GET OUT EVERY VOTER.

REPEL EVERY ASSAULT.

EXPOSE AND DEFEAT EVERY FRAUD.

RALLY EVERY MAN TO THE POLLS ON ELECTION DAY.

AND NEVER DESPAIR WHILE A RAY OF HOPE REMAINS TO ILLUMINATE, OR A PLANK TO STAND ON.

Fought in this spirit the two weeks yet remaining, will serve not only to retrieve a temporary defeat, but to achieve a permanent and triumphant success.

[Signed.] E. F. BINGHAM, Chairman.
W. W. WEBB, Sec'y.

GRANT AND THE HEBREWS.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 13TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, OXFORD, Mississippi, Dec. 17, 1862.

General Order No. 11.

THE JEWS AS A CLASS, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department, also department orders, are hereby *expelled from the Department within twenty-four hours* from the receipt of this order by the post commanders.

They will see that all this class of people are furnished with passes and required to leave; *and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners*, unless furnished with permits from these headquarters.

No passes will be given to these people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal applications for trade permits.

By order of Major General GRANT,
JOHN A. RAWLING, A. A. G.

Official: J. LOVELL, Captain and A. A. G.

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN

"Mr. President, as you have directed me, I will rescind the order; but I wish you to distinctly understand that THESE PEOPLE ARE THE DESCENDANTS OF THOSE WHO CRUCIFIED THE SAVIOUR; and from the specimens I have here, *the race has not improved.*"

COLFAX AND THE FOREIGN BORN.

I SCHUYLER COLFAX OF SOUTH BEND, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, A NATIVE BORN CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF PROTESTANT FAITH, IN THE PRESENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD AND THESE WITNESSES, DO SOLEMNLY PROMISE AND SWEAR THAT I WILL NOT VOTE NOR GIVE MY INFLUENCE FOR ANY MAN, FOR ANY OFFICE IN THE GIFT OF THE PEOPLE, UNLESS HE BE AN AMERICAN-BORN CITIZEN, IN FAVOR OF AMERICANS RULING AMERICA, NOR IF HE BE A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

IN THE PRESENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD AND THESE WITNESSES, I DO SOLEMNLY AND SINCERELY SWEAR THAT I WILL, WHEN ELECTED OR APPOINTED TO ANY OFFICIAL STATION CONFERRING ON ME THE POWER TO DO SO, REMOVE ALL FOREIGNERS, ALIENS OR ROMAN CATHOLICS FROM OFFICE OR PLACE AND THAT I WILL IN NO CASE APPOINT SUCH TO ANY OFFICE OR PLACE IN MY GIFT.

DEMOCRATS, examine the assesment list to-day and see that your name is properly enrolled, otherwise you may lose your vote.

WE have no objections to being cast for IAGO in OTHELLO, but we don't know what SHAKESPEARE would think of the introduction of a BIANCA into the play.

ROCHESTER.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ROCHESTER, October 21.—Governor Seymour arrived here at 5 o'clock this P. M. and was received by a large gathering of citizens. He was accompanied by Hon. Francis Keenan, of Utica. They went to the Osborne House, and at 8 o'clock were escorted to the Rink by a large cavalcade and torchlight procession. The Rink was filled with people, six thousand or more being present. Hon. Z. L. Fish, mayor, presided.

Governor Seymour addressed the meeting in a speech of thirty minutes, which was received with great enthusiasm. He was followed by Mr. Keenan. A display of fire works was made near the hotel after the meeting. Governor Seymour goes to Buffalo to-morrow morning. At the Rink, to-night, he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am astonished at this demonstration. I left my home to-day for the purpose of addressing a meeting at Buffalo to-morrow evening. I can therefore speak to you to-night but very briefly, but I shall be followed by those who, more ably than myself, can discuss the great issues of the campaign. Nearly four years ago the war which ravaged our land ceased; nearly four years ago the affairs of this country were confided to the administration of the authorities. We found at the close of the great contest that a large section of our country had been disorganized in its industry, its social structure, and its moral condition, as a result of that war.

If we turn from the South, that portion which had been overcome by the valor of our troops, and look into the consideration of the condition of the whole country, we found it burdened by an enormous debt. We found that our carrying trade had been swept from the oceans of the world. We found the business of our country perplexed by all the uncertainties which overhung its future business pursuits. [Cheers.]

We meet now for the purpose of determining whether those who have administered the affairs of the United States, during the past four years, have governed it wisely and well. They came before the people of this country, asking to be reinstated in power. They say they have so controlled its interests that they are entitled to the confidence of the people.

They claim that their measures have been wise and judicious, and that they have tended to advance the interest and welfare of the Republic. In their Convention they congratulated the people upon the success of their scheme of reconstruction.

The question now presented to the voters of this country is simply this: Are you satisfied with the conduct of those who have conducted the affairs of the country? [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.]

Are they entitled to your confidence? [Cries of "No! No!"] Have they so administered your finances that your taxes have been lightened, as they might have been? [Cries of "No! No!"] Have they relieved the labor of the country from the great burdens that rested on it? [Cries of "No! No!"] Can the business men of the country, who conduct the capital, say that they repose such confidence in the wisdom of those who now administer its affairs, that if they shall again be placed in power, they can go on in confidence in their transactions? [Cries of "No! No!" and cheers.]

The answer of this great audience is, and I believe the answer of the whole people of his country will be, "No."

The day was, when the American people were proud; when they ranked among the foremost nations of the earth as a people largely engaged in the commerce of the world. [Cheers.] We do not find that this great subject has, during the past three years, attracted even the attention of those who administer the affairs of our land.

Whichever way we look, whatever class we address, whatever individual interest we consider, we find at this time that the policy of the Government is such that labor is depressed, business is perplexed, and the future is full of uncertainty.

Now, how has the Administration failed? Why have they come so far short of the fulfillment of their duties, that at the end of nearly four years of peace, we find ourselves still embarrassed, hampered and opposed by that same condition of things which we found at the close of the late war?

They claimed in their National Convention that they had a right to congratulate the people of this land upon the success of their reconstruction scheme; they claimed that our financial condition has been improved, they claimed that the heavy burden of debt which rests upon this land was about to be lightened. Thus far in the canvass these claims have been discussed. Their speakers, as well as those who spoke for the Democratic party, have been engaged in laying before you their views upon the subjects; And what is the result? So completely have our opponent's side been driven from the field upon these points, that they now find it necessary to change their front. We are admonished that a change of front, on the eve of battle, is a dangerous thing.

After their congratulations, that their scheme of reconstruction was a success, what do they now say when they are pressed on the financial question; when they hear the complaint of the laborer under the load of taxation, and of the business men at the perplexities which surround them? They attempt to turn away the public mind from the consideration of these things. They attempt once more to fire the Northern heart against the people of the Southern States, by saying that the spirit of rebellion still exists in its full force. If that is true; if it is true that disorder yet prevails all over the South; if it is true that the spirit of rebellion yet lingers; if it is true that it is necessary to tax this people in order to maintain great armies, what becomes of their boast and congratulation that their reconstruction measures have been successful? [Great cheering.] They find now that it is necessary to turn away public attention from the pressure that is brought to bear upon them by the arguments upon the financial question, which have been advanced upon our side; to revive once more the issues of the past; to keep alive that spirit of sectional hate which would plunge the country again into a bloody war. Driven from the field of argument upon all the points upon which they placed themselves at the outset of this canvass, they have now assumed a different position, and attempt to prevent the people of this country from putting new men into power by charging that such a change threatens the peace of the land, and that there is reason to fear, if you elect a Democratic President and Vice President, that we should again be dragged into all the evils of civil war.

Upon what is this charge founded? Why, for the last six years, the charge brought against our party and our candidates was, that we would never consent to any Governmental act which was not directed by, or in accordance with the Constitution. [Cheers.] For more than four years I was charged with being a men untrue to my country, which I love, and am true to its flag, whose honor I cherish in my inmost heart. [Cheers.]

SAN FRANCISCO.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

Buildings Demolished and Lives Lost.

Damage Estimated at $1,000,000.

Business Entirely Suspended.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., October 21.—A heavy shock of an earthquake was felt at fifty minutes past seven o'clock this morning. The motion was east and west. Several buildings were thrown down, and a considerable number were badly damaged on Pine, Battery, Clay, and Sansom streets. Near California street the ground sank throwing the buildings out of line.

At the present writing, 9 A M., no estimate of the damage can be made, though it is considered comparatively small. Several severe shocks have followed at intervals since, creating general alarm among the people.

A shock was felt with great severity at San Jose, where a number of buildings were considerably injured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A survey of the city shows that the principal damage by the earthquake was confined to the lower portion, below Montgomery street, and among old buildings on made ground. Numerous houses in that portion of the city, which had been abandoned, have been pulled down. The Custom House, a brick building on pile-ground, which was badly shattered by the earthquake of October, 1865, is considered unsafe. The officials removed to the revenue building.

Business in the lower part of the city is suspended. The streets are thronged with people. Great excitement prevails. Parapet walls, chimneys, and a number of buildings were thrown down resulting in a loss of life. The estimated damage will not exceed one million of dollars.

At Oakland the shock was severe, throwing down chimneys and greatly damaging the houses and buildings. The ground opened in several places. A strong, sulphurous smell was noticed immediately after the shock.

The court house in San Leandro was demolished. One life was lost.

From various portions of the country and vicinity of San Francisco Bay the shock is reported as being severe. Considerable damage was sustained. In many places the earth opened and water gushed forth.

This evening the streets are crowded with an excited multitude, discussing the particulars of the disastrous earthquake. Twelve shocks were felt during the day, the general direction being Northerly and Southerly, though some descriptions give a rotary motion. The greatest damage extends in a belt several hundred feet wide, running about North on the rock. The earthquake was severe in the interior. Heavy shocks were felt at Sacramento and Stockton. The Costa and Alameda Company's building was thrown down and several lives lost.

The Mare Island Navy Yard experienced two heavy shocks. Several chimnies were thrown down and some buildings considerably shaken. No lives lost.

At Vallejo, the chimneys were entirely demolished. No serious injury occurred at Red Wood city. The large brick court house is a little better than a wreck. All the county officers moved out at Marysville. A light shock in the west and southwest, commencing near the custom house and ending at the Folsom street wharf, injured and demolished some twelve buildings in its course. At the corner of Market and First streets the ground opened a fissure several inches wide and forty or fifty feet long. In other places the ground opened and water was forced above the surface. City hall may be considered an entire wreck. The courts all adjourned.

All the prisoners were taken from the station house to the county jail.

All the patients in the United States marine hospital were removed to a building declared unsafe.

A chimney in the United States mint so badly damaged the establishment that it will be closed for repairs.

Hager's type foundry suffers greatly. The Lincoln SchoolHouse was badly damaged. A large statue in front of the building was quite ruined. The general delivery Postoffice was temporarily suspended. The San Francisco Gas Works suffered severely; a chimney being thrown over fell through the roof. The Mission Woolen Mills were considerably damaged. A large sugar refinery, on Eighth street, was badly cracked at the gable end. The side of the Girl's Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution fell in, crushing through the ceiling many chimneys. The southern part of the city was thrown down, but no one was seriously injured—only four lives as yet are known to be lost, although numbers were seriously injured by the falling debris. The water of the bay was perfectly smooth at the time of the shock, and no perceptible disturbance took place.

A shock was felt aboard the shipping in in the harbor, as if the vessels had struck something. At Grass Valley the shock was severe. In Sonora the shock was light throughout the day.

Nearly all business is suspended in this city, none but retail establishments being open.

The Chamber of Commere held a meeting, to-day, and resolved to telegraph to the Chambers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, London, Paris, and Hamburg, an account of the disaster.

Another shock was felt at seven o'clock this evening.

MICHIGAN.

Pendleton Again on the War Path.

[Special Dispatch to the Post.]

MONROE, MICH., October 20, 1868.—The "Young Eagle of the West," Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, after a short vacation from his arduous duties of the campaign, has again girded on his greenback armor, and takes the field anew in the interests of Democracy, which are identified with those of truth, right, and popular liberty. The result of the recent election has filled him with the strongest grounds of hope in the triumph of Democratic principles, in November.

He re-opens the ball in Adrian, Michigan, to-morrow, and the indications are, that over ten thousand people will assemble to do honor, by their presence, to the principles of which he is such a brilliant and powerful advocate.

Over five thousand "White *Men* in Blue" will be present on the occasion, thus indicating that it was the *Union*, and not "Radical Redestruction," for which they fought.

J.

BUFFALO.

GRAND OUTPOURING OF DEMOCRATIC VOTERS

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Brilliant and Powerful Address of our Candidate.

HE WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

BUFFALO, October 22.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather an immense crowd gathered in the large Skating Rink to hear Horatio Seymour make his opening speech of the campaign. Long before the hour for speaking the Rink was crowded, over eight thousand people being present, while many were unable to gain admission. Only two days were given for preparation, and yet a brilliant torchlight procession of four or five thousand people in uniform escorted the distinguished speaker to the rink, not a tithe of which could gain entrance. Hon. James Humphreys, Chairman of the meeting, called the assembly to order at 8½ o'clock, when Governor Seymour delivered an eloquent, impressive and stirring address, saying:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The first words uttered by the Republican Convention in their resolutions congratulating the country upon the success of their scheme of reconstruction; and the last words uttered by their speakers and their presses, dictate that reconstruction is a failure, and that the South is still in a condition of rebellion; that its social disorders demand the presence of great armies, and that the first duty of Congress, when it meets, will be to turn reconstructed Georgia out of the Union again. [Applause.]

At the outset of the canvass, the Republican party asked to be continued in power, as it had governed the country for the past four years wisely and well; and they demanded a popular approval of their policy. After a full discussion of three months, touching the wisdom and the integrity of the policy of the Government with regard to reconstruction and finances, it is found that order has not been restored at the South; that the burdens of debt have not been lightened; or the evils of oppressive taxation have not been lifted off from the labor and industry of the country, as they should have been. Driven from their first ground, and feeling that the people of this country were unwilling to approve their acts, they now try to hold power by making the people believe, not that they have done well, but that the Democratic party would do worse, if they succeeded this time. To prove this, they aver that the success of the Democratic ticket will involve the country again in civil war. They feel that nothing short of civil war would be worse. [Cheers.] They have declared that the Democratic nominees are ready to overturn their legislation by force. To make the the charge still more dramatic, I am to be sent to my final account by the hands of my political supporters, and General Blair is then to trample beneath his feet the reconstruction laws as ruthlessly as General Meade stamps them out by his military orders with the concurrence of this same Republican party. If I am to go to my last account, I trust I shall be judged by a kinder and more charitable tribunal than my Republican friends have proved to be. [Laughter.] If the Democratic ticket is elected, and General Blair should reach the Presidential chair, how would the case stand? He would be confronted by a Republican Senate, by a House of Representatives full of Generals; by the army of the United States, flanked by the loyal leagues; and by the Grand Armies of the Republic, under the command of their own candidate or the Presidency, whom they declare to be the first captain of the age. And yet we are gravely told that standing alone, shackled by Congressional restraints, he can crush out all this power and plunge the country into civil war. If this be true, then General Blair is either the most vigorous man who has lived in the history of the world, or Republican Senators, members of Congress and commanders of armies are the most imbecile men who ever disgraced public positions. [Cheers.]

Now, I admit there is a fear in the minds of the Republican leaders, but it is not this absurd fear. It is the dread that the public mind, having been turned to its financial and political policy, is reaching conclusions which will sweep them from political power; therefore, they seek to change the issues; therefore, they have changed their front in this contest. We are admonished that it is a dangerous thing to change front on the eve of battle.

I propose, in the course of the canvass, on occasions like this, to discuss the policy and conduct of the men in power. To-night, I must confine myself to a few points. Elsewhere, I shall speak of other wrongs and errors.

When this war ended, nearly four years ago, it left the Southern States disorganized and impoverished. The duty of restoring peace and prosperity to that section, and putting it into a condition where it could add to the National prosperity, and aid to bear its burdens, fell upon the Republican party.

The difficulties of the task were increased by the fact that its population was made up of two distinct races, one of which had been held in slavery, and was now suddenly called on, untutored as they were, to act a new part in our serial and political system. I do not wish to underrate the difficulties with which they had to contend, but the magnitude of these difficulties demanded they should enter upon the task in a wise and thoughtful way. Armies alone cannot bring back prosperity, or due sense of the value of order to a community. They can only restrain violence; the healing measures of the statesman must work the cures. The two great objects to be kept in view were to give all classes that prosperity which tends to make man desire peace, which gives them hopes, and in the end a state. In the good order of Society, despair ever makes disorder.

Another great object and end, was to lift up the African as far and as fast as could be wisely done. Humanity dictated this, the interest of the white population of the South demanded it; as the two races were to live upon the same soil, their common interest called for harmony of purpose and of feelings.

Under this state of facts wise men would seek the aid of the most intelligent and influential men of the section of the country, taking care to guard against any influences, springing from their prejudices. Have these obvious truths been regarded by the men in power? Has not reconstruction failed, because they disregarded their first step towards restoring order and producing harmony between the races, which would be done by always ministering prosperity to the various sections, so that it would be shared alike by the white man and the negro? The industry of the South should be made profitable. Unless the employer made a profit on his cotton he could not pay the laborer. Failing to do this, disaster brought not only poverty, but confusion and discontent. True statesmanship would have stretched out a helpingband, but what was the first act of the men in power? It was to put a monstrous tax of six cents a pound upon the cotton raised by the labor of the negro upon the plantation of the white, struggling with the evils of poverty, with the difficulties of their new positions and relationships.

The first feeble efforts of these people to gain the means of livelihood were blasted by an unwise, selfish and vindictive act. I say unwise, because it has had much to do with the failure of the Republicans to restore order at the South. The negro, exasperated by the failure of his ruined employer, became hostile to him. The employer, losing the little credit that he had before in the North, renewd his efforts, under still greater difficulties than before. I say it was a selfish act, because it was done in the interest of the Eatern manufacturer, who was already wealthy from the fruits of the war, and protected by enormous tariffs. This tax of six cents a pound upon all cotton exported was simply imposed so that he might buy it for aprice six cents less than it was worth in the market of the world.

I say it was a vindictive act; for if you will read the debates in Congress when this tax was levied to cover the selfish interests that prompted it you will find that it was urged upon the members from the Western States who voted against the interests of their constituents upon the ground that it was to be imposed upon the South as a penalty; and thus we find that the black and the white men of the South were alike stripped of the market value of their staple product, under dreumstances of such great difficulty that they were hindered, and not helped, on the road to prosperity by the men in power. [Applause.] I might go on and show how, in addition to this wrong, they were trampled upon by the military despotism; how they were placed under the unrestrained power of vagrant men, who gained wealth and official positions by ministering to the passions of the public, and keeping alive discord.

These men who are now in the Senate of the United Sates without constituents, vote down the Senators of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. They gained their power over the South and over us, because they ministered to passion in the North and stirred up disorder in the South. Can fair minded Republicans well calmly sit down and look over this action and not feel that the policy of their party has been unwise and hurtful during the progress of the war.

Another national difficulty grew up which excited alarm in the minds of thoughtful men. It was found as our debt rolled up its great volume that the Government bonds were taken in the Northern Atlantic States, and our Union was thus dissolved into debtor and creditor States. This is a perilous relationship. It could not well be avoided, but the evil might have been mitigated if there had been a wise and economical administration which should have kept down the volum of indebtedness.

But, the men in power saw fit to do an other thing. They drove out of existence, by heavy taxation, the currency of all State banks; they grasped the exclusive power of issuing paper money; they gave to the holders of Government bonds, the privilege of issuing bank bills, under what is known as a National Banking system. This was a privilege of enormous value. I will not stop now, to discuss the wisdom of that system. As Governor of this State, I returned a law authorizing our Banks to organize under that system, because I saw as far back as 1863, that it imperilled the future harmony of our Union. The point to which I wish to call your attention, is the unwise and unjust manner in which this great privilege was distributed. Wise men would look to see how it could be given out, so as to minister to the general prosperity of the country.

But regardless of all this great monopoly was given to the first comers. They were mainly from the old and rich States, which had been enabled to take up the Government bonds. Thus not only our debt but our currency was sectionalized.

While the State of Massachusetts with about 1,100,000 inhabitants, has about $37,000,000 of this currency, the State of Illinois with about twice that population, has less than $10,000,000. In the State of Rhode Island they have about forty dollars to each inhabitant, while in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other Western States, they have only about eight dollars. If so much currency is good for Massachusetts, why is it not a good thing out west? [Cheers.]

But the injustice of this distribution was the least of the evils which grew out of this lack of foresight and statesmanship. It is no answer to say in justification of this inequality that the West had as good a chance to get this privilege first as the other States. This was not a matter to leave to chance. The Western States were not then in a condition to secure the currency, for the very reason that they most needed it. If the rule of proportion was to be disregarded, it should have been done in favor of the very States that now have the smallest share. It was the duty of wise statesmanship to see that the currency was given where it would be of the greatest service to the public. It may be asked if the West was not able to take bonds how would they avail themselves of this privilege. If this action had been reversed and fifty-seven millions had been given to the State of Illinois and nine millions had been given to the State of Massachusetts, which would be much more fair than the present distribution, the people of Illinois could not have established these banks, but the capitalists of New England and New York would gladly have established banks in these States for the sake of the advantage gained. Now this would not only have been fairer, as any one sees, but it would have avoided a great evil, to which I will call your attention, and in considering this, will not go so far as to say, that any State should have less than its due share.

The people of the Northern Atlantic States, who hold about two-thirds of all this currency, do not need this amount for their business purposes. Their mode of conducting business does not require this form of credit. Formerly the banks of the city of New York did not deem it worth while to issue notes for circulation. We now see that at certain seasons of the year, they send currency to the West to bring forward the crops. When it is not needed for these purposes it is accumulated in vast sums in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, where, as it is not wanted for regular business purposes, it is used to promote unhealthy and demoralizing speculations.

If we turn our attention to the great agricultural States of the West we find that they do need currency in their business transactions, and that they suffer great evils and losses from the want of it, what is now being felt over all of those great regions?

It is necesary that for the welfare of our country and for the health and comfort of our people that the wheat, corn, beef and pork of the West should be sent to market, not only to feed our own people, but by its sale in foreign lands to pay the interest on our debts and the articles purchased abroad.

This is the great financial necessity of our country. To do this in the West, commercial paper is that which is made for this object. It is payable at the commercial centers at short date. It has not only an acceptor at the East, but it is fortified by a bill of sale of the very property, which is bought by its proceeds. Why is it, that this commercial paper made for purposes so essential and meritorious, amply secured, and having about it every feature which should command credit, commands the monstrous interest of ten or twelve per cent? This is a very grave question, affecting the welfare of every citizen of our land. There is a great wrong here at the very basis of the business prosperity and personal comfort of the citizens of these United States. When the Western dealer in produce goes to the bankers of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, or other commercial centres of the west and offers a draft payable on an eastern city of undoubted credit to get the currency to buy the wheat, beef, pork and wool of the western farmer, he is charged this monstrous interest; and when he objects that it is ruinous and unjust, he is told that the banker can do no better; that he has no currency of his own; that he cannot get it for himself; that the whole volume authorized by Congress has been taken up mainly in the Eastern States. That in order to get this currency, the bankers must go to the East and borrow it, and must pay an interest for its use; and then he must charge all that interest and another interest as a compensation for himself. Then says the borrower: "I find that I must pay interest to two bankers. Is it right that Rhode Island or Massachusetts, or New York should have the share of the currency which belongs to our Western States? Are not we, the citizens of the West, forced to pay to these Eastern States interest upon the currency which rightfully belongs to us? If I must pay you, the banker of the West and the banker of the East, ten or twelve per cent. interest when I ought to pay but one-half that amount, I must take it out of the price which I pay to the farmer for his produce. Now, all this is true; and here is a great wrong which tends to produce ill feeling between the States—a jealousy of the creditor States, and a sense of ignominy which harms the National credit. This unwise distribution of the currency lies at the foundation of much of the feeling, in certain sections of our country, against the bondholders.

It is no unusual thing to see it stated in the papers of Chicago, and other Western cities, that the grain market is checked for the want of that currency which rightfully belongs to that section. Not only is the farmer thus paid a lower price for his produce, but the carriers on our lakes and canals, and the whole commerce of our country, internal and foreign, are injured by this lack of foresight on the part of our rulers. [Applause.] But, the evil does not stop here. When the currency has been used to place the agricultural products in the markets of the East, and is no longer needed for those purposes, it piles up in vast volumes in the cities of New York and Boston during the winter months. Those who hold it are impatient to have it profitably employed; they invite borrowers to use it for purposes that end in that wild and demoralizing speculation that has done so much to corrupt the morals and destroy the habits of industry, which, alone, can make a people truly prosperous.

Not unfrequently it is used again to buy up a second time the beef, pork, flour and grain in the hands of Eastern holders and in the warehouses of our commercial cities; and they put up their prices against the laboring poor, the toiling mechanic and the consumer of the East—in this way, too, checking the exportation abroad and destroying the commerce of our land. [Cheers.]

Now, if with wise statesmanship under this national banking system, care had been used to place this capital where it was needed, the share which would have been given to the Western States would never have remained idle, or have been employed for hurtful purposes. There would have been no use for that capital there, which would have promoted prosperity and advanced the healthy enterprise of the great and growing community.

This error of our rulers is attended with another great evil. There was no provision made for the South; no care taken to revive their prosperity, so that its people might aid in advancing the prosperity of our land. It is for our interest as well as theirs, that their pursuits shouldagain be made prosperous.

We find that this error in the distribution of our currency is cursing our businesswith enormous rates of interest, lessens the prices which the farmer gets for his produce, injures our career, and harms both our domestic and foreign commerce. This great, flagrant national evil should have been corrected, but it has not even received the attention of the party in power. [Cheers.]

There are other great wrongs to which I will briefly allude, and which I will discuss more at length on other occasions.

We say that taxation should be equal upon every species of property, according to its real value.

The Republicans say so, too; they declare so in their fourth resolution that it is due to the labor of the nation, that the taxation should be equalized. With this declaration upon their lips, will they tell us why they made it unequal? Will they tell us why, for four years, they have allowed this conceded injustice to remain upon the statute books? How can we believe that they mean what they say? They charge upon us that we are in favor of repudiation. Have those who make this charge frankly said how they meant to deal with the public creditor?

We have said, when the agreement was that he should be paid in gold, he should have it; and, when the contract did not define in what he should be paid, he should be given a money as good as that which we use for the sacred purposes of paying our pensions, for rewarding the toil of the laborer. We have sought to place the claims of the public creditor, among the sacred things of the Nation's faith. [Cheers.] We have tried to maintain a policy of security which should make his debt sure, and of a wisdom which should put the Nation's credit so high in the markets of the world that the public creditor, the public pensioner, and he who toils for the public good in the workshops and in the field, should all be paid in a currency made good by a wise and honorable conduct of public affairs. [Applause.]

Governor Seymour, accompanied by Hons. Sanford E. Church, Francis Keenan, and A. Schell, will leave at eleven o'clock and twenty-five minutes, on Friday morning, and arrive at Cleveland in the evening. He will, also, visit Chicago on Saturday evening, and Indianapolis on Monday evening; Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday evening; Pittsburgh on Wednesday evening, and Philadelphia on Friday evening.

ALABAMA.

Negroes Ravish a White Woman—Murder and Robbery.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MOBILE, October 22.—A white woman, sixty years of age, was assaulted and ravished by three negroes on the outskirts of the city yesterday, in broad daylight, and her life is in serious danger from injuries inflicted. Citizens are in pursuit of the negroes.

A market man was assaulted by negroes yesterday morning, a short distance from the city, and mortally wounded by a musket shot. While insensible he was robbed of everything, even his shoes.

WHEELING

Election in West Virginia—Large Vote Polled—Enthusiasm.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WHEELING, October 22.—The election throughout the State is passing off quietly. A large vote is being polled. The ticket is long, and the returns will come in slowly. In this city great efforts are being put forth by both parties. Bands of music were parading the streets all day, calling out the voters.

WHEELING, VA., October 23.—The returns are very meagre and come in slowly. Wood county and Parkersburg city have gone Democratic—a Democratic gain of 200 ove the vote of 1866. Returns thus far received show Democratic gains. Ohio county and Wheeling city very close. The Republicans concede it has gone Democratic by 100 majority. The Democrats claim 200 majority. Returns from Center township show a Republican gain.

Returns received from fifteen towns show a largely increased vote.

The gains, thus far, are in favor of the Democracy.

The vote of this city has not yet been fully counted, but it is much greater than in 1866. Two wards show a small Republican gain. The Republicans claim to have carried the State, and elected all their Congressmen by a reduced majority.

The Democracy are equally sanguine of having gained sufficiently to carry the State by at least two thousand dollars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE.

There are no remedies now before the public so well calculated to purify the blood, and reconstruct (so to speak) the whole system, as ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER, BLOOD PILLS, and STOMACH BITTERS. Sold by all druggists.

LADIES

Of sedentary habits, who require a gentle purgative, will find ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS just the medicine they want; they are perfectly safe, and can be taken at all times; they contain no mercury or mineral poison, but are purely vegetable. Sold by all druggists.

IS IT RIGHT

That you should bid defiance to all natural laws and the science of medical men, and suffer with Dyspepsia or Indigestion, when ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTER can be procured at any drug store. Sold by all druggists

ELEVEN YEARS

Of experience with a constantly increasing demand for ROBACK'S MEDICINES is sufficient acknowledgment of their intrinsic merit, and places them the very first in rank for curing the diseases for which they are recommended. Sold by all druggists.

LEUCORRHŒA,

Or Whites, which follow local debility and constitutional weakness, can be effectually cured by the use of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS. Do not let the druggist sell you any other remedy, as these Bitters are prepared with especial reference to this complaint, and are warranted to cure.

Sold by all druggists.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Jaundice, and all affections of the Liver are soon removed by the use of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PILLS. They are composed of vegetable medicinal extracts, with especial reference to their direct action on the liver and digestive apparatus.

Sold by all druggists.

THEY WILL CURE YOU

Of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sick or Nervous Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Consumption, Pain in the Back or Loins, Gout, Pleurisy, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Eruptions, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER.

Sold by all druggists.

COSTIVENESS,

Or, Constipation of the Bowels, should always receive prompt attention, as it predisposes the system to disease. The timely use of such a valuable esthartic remedy as ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS has saved much sickness, disease and death, and many persons to-day are indebted to these Pills alone for their very existence, as the certificates in our possession will attest,

Sold by all druggists.

WHO SELLS THEM?

The Agents for the sale of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER are all druggists every where. U. S. Proprietary Medicine Co., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHAT EVERY HORSEMAN WANTS.

—A good, cheap, and reliable liniment. Such an article is

DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.

In Pint Bottles, at One Dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure Ringbone nor Spavin, as there is no Liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For Colic and Beliyache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse Embrocation of the day. Use it, one and all. Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by al the Druggists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Local Preachers' National Association.

The National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its eleventh annual session in Christ Church, Penn street, on Saturday afternoon. The Convention was called to order at three o'clock by Rev. J. L. Von Boskirk, of New York, who, in the absence of the Chairman, presided, with Rev. D. T. McFarland, of Baltimore, as Secretary.

After devotional exercises, the list of delegates was called over, from which it appeared that there were representatives from the following Conferences: Baltimore, nine; East Baltimore, five; Cincinnati, three; Erie, three; Iowa, one; Newark, New Jersey, one; New York, eight; New York East, nine; Indiana, one; Ohio, one; Philadelphia, twelve; Lancaster, five; Dover, one; Pittsburgh, seventeen; Michigan, one; West Virginia, five; Central Pennsylvania, one; Troy, one; Wilmington, Indiana, one; Wyoming, one.

A Nominating Committee, a Business Committee, and a Committee on Finance, were appointed.

The Nominating Committee reported the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Edw. Hefner, Baltimore.

Vice Presidents—W. W. Paxton, John Gladding, J. F. Forbes, H. R. McClintock.

Recording Secretary—W. H. Kincaid.

Corresponding Secretary—W. J. P. Ingraham.

Treasurer—T. C. Pearson.

On motion, the Secretary *pro tem*, D. T. McFarland, was instructed to cast the vote of the Convention, which resulted in the election of the officers chosen by the Committee.

On motion, D. T. McFarland was elected Assistant Secretary.

The Chairmen *pro tem* appointed Revs. Collins and Dikeman to conduct the President to the Chair.

Mr. Hefner, on taking the Chair, returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a few well-timed and appropriated remarks.

On motion of Rev C. C. Leigh a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officer, Rev. J. L. Von Boskirk, for the courteous and satisfactory manner in which he had discharged his duties.

On Saturday evening the Convention reassembled, and religious services were conducted by Rev. John Fields, of Philadelphia.

Dr. S. H. Nesbitt, of the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, was then introduced, and in a very neat and beautiful address, cordially welcomed the delegates to Pittsburgh.

Rev. C. C. Leigh, of New York, in behalf of the delegates, replied in a feeling and happy manner, heartily reciprocating the sentiments of good will and cordiality which had been extended, and hoping that the Convention might be productive of much good in binding the hearts of the local preachers, East and West, more closely together.

Other brief addresses were made by Dr. L. F. Morgan, of Christ Church, Rev. John Cottier, of the New York Conference, and Rev. James Riddle, D. D.

Rev. W. H. Kincaid then introduced Revs. Dr. Pershing, W. H. Locke, R. Miller, H. Miller, S. M. Hickman, J. W. Baker, G. W. Lowman and M. B. Pugh, members of the Pittsburgh Conference.

Rev. W. H. Kincaid read the report of the Committee on Worship, in regard to the services of the Sabbath and the appointments of the preachers to the different pulpits throughout the vicinity.

The session closed at ten o'clock with the usual devotional exercise, to meet on Monday, at nine o'clock, A. M.

The services on Sunday consisted of a prayer meeting at nine o'clock in the morning, and love feast at three o'clock in the afternoon, in charge of the President of the Convention, and a general meeting at night, in which representatives from each Conference made brief addresses.

The meetings during the day attracted large audiences of ministers and friends from all congregations throughout the two cities.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning the Convention re-assembled, and was called to order by the Chairman. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Forsythe, of the Baltimore Conference.

A paper read by Rev. W. H. Kincaid, referring to the Committee appointed to attend the General Conference, was referred to the Business Committee.

On motion, Rev. Mr. Kincaid was added to the Business Committee.

Rev. Mr. Ingraham desired to be relieved from serving on the Business Committee, in consequence of other duties interfering. He suggested that Rev. Mr. Farrant be substituted in his place. The suggestion was adopted.

The Secretary read a communication from Bishop Simpson, and also one from Rev. W. H. Depuy, pastor of the John street, M. E. Church, New York. The communication from Bishop Simpson was of a congratulatory character. The communication from Mr. Depuy, contained a request that the Association elect representatives to attend the Centennial anniversary of that Church which will be celebrated on next Sabbath.

A communication from Troy Conference, requesting that action be taken on the movement for the erection of a monument to the memory of Rev. Mr. Embree, the pioneer local preacher of the country, was read.

On motion the matter was referred to a committee of five.

Rev. J. M. Goldy, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that the delegates, and their post office address be published in the minutes of this association. Carried.

Rev. C. C. Leigh, chairman of the special committee, appointed to consider the position of Local Preachers, and to suggest measures for bringing them into more effectiveness, presented a report. Pending the adoption of the report the hour for adjournment arrived, and the Convention adjourned to allow the delegates an opportunity to listen to the annual sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. M'Killof, of Brooklyn, New York.

At three P. M. the Convention re-assembled. The consideration of the report of the Committee on Local Preachers was resumed. After some discussion it was adopted.

Rev. McFarland offered a resolution that the Convention recommend to all local preachers that they abandon the use of tobacco. Adopted.

Dr. Pershing extended an invitation to the brethern present to attend the banquet at the Female College in the evening.

Rev. Cottier moved that the invitation be accepted with pleasure. Adopted.

Rev. J. Field, of Philadelphia, extended an invitation from the Trustees of Christ M. E. Church in that city, to the members of the Association, tendering to them the use of that church for the next Convention.

The Union M. E. Church, of Philadelphia, was also tendered.

Rev. Jacobus, of Cincinnati, presented the claims of that city for the next Convention, and his motion to that effect was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned till half-past seven in the evening.

At seven o'clock last evening the Convention again meet, and after finishing up the business before it, adjourned finally. The members proceeded to the banquet, an account of which is given elsewhere.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Grand Rally at the Old Theatre—The Democracy Full of Life and Confident of Success—The Ball Rolling in Shaler Township, etc.

The good old Democratic party is not dead, as any one who visited the Old Pittsburgh Theatre last evening will testify. The house was densely packed from floor to ceiling, and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

T. B. Schnatterly, Esq., of Fayette county, made an able and telling speech, filled with words of encouragement to the Democrats, and words of good advice to the Republicans. For nearly an hour he held the audience with his eloquence and sound argument.

The Cass Glee Club and the Liddell Glee Club sang some of their new songs which were applauded vociferously by the audience.

John W. Krepps, Esq., next addressed the meeting. Mr. Krepps made an appeal to the workingmen to stand by the Democratic party as the only party in the country that endorsed and sustained the principles and interests of the workingmen.

W. P. Cherrington, Esq., in response to loud and frequent calls, came forward and made a few well-timed remarks, counselling prompt and united action on the part of the Democracy, telling them to present a bold and determined front, and all would be well in November. Victory was within their grasp, if they would only strive to gain it. He had faith in the justice of our cause, and confidence in the patriotism of the American people. He continued in a brief argument, showing that the principles of truth and justice had triumphed in other times when weak-kneed cowards had faltered. Now, let the good old Democratic party "up and at them," and a glorious victory would be won. The speaker's remarks were received with the wildest enthusiasm, showing that the masses are fully alive to the importance of performing their duties, and that November's fight will not be decided without a determined struggle.

The two Glee Clubs united in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," which was rendered with great effect, and brought out great applause. Keep the ball rolling until the Democracy triumph in November.

LIDDELL GLEE CLUB.

We acknowledge a serenade by this most excellent company of young Democrats after the close of the meeting at the old Theatre last evening. Sing on boys, the good old Democratic songs.

THE BALL ROLLING IN SHALER TOWNSHIP.

A correspondent, in Shaler township, in a letter dated October 17th, says: We are all alive here, and ready to try it again in November. We had a large and enthusiastic meeting here this evening, at which both parties were represented. J. B. Davis, Esq., formerly of Cambria county, made an excellent speech, holding the audience an hour and twenty minutes, using the most convincing arguments. He was rapturously applauded throughout his speech. At its conclusion he proposed three cheers for Seymour and Blair, which were given with a will. A Republican then proposed three cheers for Mr. Davis, and the entire audience joined in prolonged shouts. I desire to let your readers know that the Democracy of this township will give an increased vote in November. SHALER.

Pittsburgh Turners in Cleveland.

Some of the Pittsburgh Turners are giving exhibitions in Cleveland. The *Herald* of yesterday has the following complimentary notice of the performances:

The gymnastic exercises were of the highest order, and would have done credit to any company of professionals in the country. The perfection to which these gentlemen approached in their physical development, is something really wonderful. The following are the names of the parties from Pittsburgh: C. Conrad, teacher; Fred. Dierst Christain Hauch. A. Grabenstein, W. Muhlstein, W. A. Muhlstein, R. Metz, J. Leutze, Oscar Peickel, and little Heinrich Conrad. They were assisted in their performances by Mr. F. Buechner, formerly of Pittsburgh, but now teacher of the „Turners in this city. Everything they attempted was done with grace and success. We wish to speak particularly of the exercises on the horizontal bar, the tumbling and the double bar, by the company, and especially the double trapeze act by Mr. Hauch and Mr. Buechner. For daring, it was equal to anything we have ever seen. The contortion act by Mr. Hauch, and the club swinging were also first class. The singing by the Gesangverein was very good, particularly the last piece, "The Picture of the Rose," which received an *encore*. The Germania Orchestra furnished the music, under the direction of Professor Von Olker. Of course it was good. On Tuesday evening the Pittsburgh Turners will give an exhibition in Akron. We can commend their entertainment to our readers in that city.

Banquet to the Local Preachers' Association.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Methodist Local Preachers, which has been in session here since Saturday last, ended last evening with a magnificent banquet in the Chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College.

After the evening—and final—session at the Church the delegates proceeded in a body to the College Chapel. Rev. John F. Dravo was called to the chair, and the following additional officers were chosen: Revs. E. Hefner, J. Riddle, J. J. Cottier, C. C. Leigh, W. H. Dikeman, L. F. Morgan, H. Miller, S. M. Hickman, J. H. Miller. Secretaries, Revs. W. H. Kincaid, D. F. McFarlan, W. H. Locke, C. H. Applegate.

Excellent music was furnished by Professor Blessner, assisted by some of the young ladies of the College, after which Rev. Dr. Nesbit made a brief speech in behalf of the Itinerant Ministry. Then there was more music, and a song exquisitely rendered by Miss Emma Sawyer. Brief addresses were made by Rev. Logan, of Baltimore; Rev. A. W. Gurney, of Indiana; Rev. James W. Riddle, of Delaware; Rev. Applegate, of New York, and Rev. J. W. Forbes, of Cincinnati. These were followed by music, and the song entitled, "The Potomac."

The banquet being announced, the guests were seated and partook of a sumptuous repast. Altogether this was a happy re-union and many were the compliments passed upon Dr. Pershing and the city pastors, under whose auspices the affair was gotten up and so pleasantly carried out. At a late hour the company dispersed, all highly pleased with the events of the evening.

Bold Robbery on a Steamboat.

The Wheeling *Register*, of to-day, says that the safe on board the steamboat R. H. Hudson was blown open by thieves on Sunday morning, and about $1,000 stolen therefrom. The boat was lying at Eoff's Landing, having failled to get over the bar below Wheeling. The robbers had entered the office by means of a false key, and blew open the safe so silently as not to awaken any one on board.

Silver Plated Ware,

Show cases, blankets, quilts and fancy goods by auction, on Friday, October 23d, at two and half-past seven o'clock, P. M., at the Opera House Auction Rooms, No. 60 Fifth Avenue. See Palmer & Phillip's advertisement.

Pulmonary Tubercle.

It is alleged, and with a good show of reason, that nine cases out of ten of the coughs and pulmonary difficulties that afflict the human family, are free from tubercular deposits; and that the cause of the trouble must be looked for elsewhere. We are too apt to believe that tubercle means death. Such is not the case. Thousands of instances are brought to light yearly, of tubercular matter having been expectorated, and complete health restored. DR. KEYSER says that he has seen this tuberculous deposition hawked up and coughed up daily, until large quantities are brought away from the lungs, when, at the same time, the general constitutional condition has improved, and the lungs have healed. This matter is of a cheesy character, and is readily broken up when crushed between the fingers, and has a disagreeable and decay-like odor. When the lungs are cleared of it the return to health is rapid and certain. As long as it remains impacted in the air cells and among the tissues, the lungs cannot heal. One great difference between the kind of consumption induced by tubercle and other causes, consists in the kind of expectoration. Matter, or pus, comes up from diseased lungs, whether there be tubercle or not, but if the pus is unmixed with tubercle, the danger is less imminent. Dr. Keyser says that both kinds are curable; that the danger lies in the delay; that thousands who have been incurable were, at one time, within the reach of cure. The Doctor's LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE, is adapted to all these cases. It is an enricher and purifier of the blood. It drives out the old and worn out mater, and detaches it by the introduction of better and newer blood material. It acts on all the secretions without violence, gradually unloading the minuter vessels of their burthen, and carrying its healing and balsamic particles to every point of the body, filling it with health and functional vigor.

Let any one try a few bottles of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and it will establish its merits beyond controversy. We feel, in whatever we say in its behalf, that we are conferring a benefit upon thousands of people who would be benefitted by its use. Take any large audience or gathering of people, pay attention for a moment, and see if one out of every ten is not afflicted with a cough. There is no cough without some difficulty of the throat or lungs—trifling it may be at the outset, but gradually growing more and more fearful until the constitution, at last, is made to succumb to its ravages; and what would have yielded in the beginning, to a few doses of medicine, has become a fearful lesion, involving life itself. No one can be too careful at this season of the year, to the first premonitors of pulmonary disease, and when a remedy like the one we have named is within the means of all, the salutary advice which we have given should not be disregarded. Sold at his great Medicine Depot, No. 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH GOODS

AT

SMITHSON'S

AUCTION ROOMS.

DRY GOODS,

AND

SHOE EMPORIUM,

55 & 57

FIFTH AVENUE

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FLANNELS, SHAWLS,
FLANNELS, SHAWLS,
FLANNELS, SHAWLS.

Wool, Stair and Hall
Wool, Stair and Hall
Wool, Stair and Hall

CARPETS,
CARPETS,
CARPETS,

Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals,
Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals,
Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals,

Men's, Boys' and Youths'
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
Men's, Boys' and Youths'

Boots and Balmoral Shoes,
Boots and Balmoral Shoes,
Boots and Balmoral Shoes

GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS.

Private Sales Day and Evening,

AT

SMITHSON'S

POPULAR EMPORIUM,

55 AND 57 FIFTH AVENUE.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER, being the third day at the several Election Districts therein, and

WHEREAS, By the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to Amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3d, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. All persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots, from any person or persons, embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or any of them shall receive, or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots, from any such unqualified person, he or they so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person disqualified as citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And, further by the first section of the Act of March 30, 1864:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections, except such as are authorized and required to vote, by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the Act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice, that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the Act of April 16th, 1840, it is provided, that the aforesaid 13th section of the Act of July 24, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in the Commonwealth.

The electors of the First Ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the plumbing shop of Addy & Williams, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ann street in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the City of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteeth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl streets in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Hollow School House on Mill street in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Beitler's School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Spring street and Puckety Road in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Hazlewood School House in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto and Shannapin streets in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors, second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the house of George Gerst, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Sandusky street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mrs. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House, on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House; second precinct, at the Burgess' Office, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham, to meet at the School House No. 4, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg, to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport, to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and Brownsville turnpike road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth, to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickly, to meet at the Public School, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela borough, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mt. Washington, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Braddock's Field, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bellevue, to meet at the store of Henry Williams, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Ormsby, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Etna, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of Wilkins Township, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Wilkinsburg, in said township.

The electors of Plum Township to meet at the house of John Sommerville, in said township.

The electors of Patton Township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Penn Township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of Versailles Township to meet at the Public School House, on the farm of David Shaw, near the white house formerly occupied by Thomas Neal—now by William A. Shaw.

And by order of Court, the Township of Elizabeth having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 2: Beginning at a blackoak tree on the bank of the Youghiogheny river, on the line dividing lands of Wm. Douglass and J. K. Graham; thence north eighty-four (84) degrees, west thirty-three and one-half (33½) perches to post; thence north forty-six (46) degrees, west seventy-five (75) perches to post at the public road leading from Greenoak to Elizabeth Borough; thence north sixty and three-fourths (60¾) degrees, west fifty-six (56) perches to a post; thence south eighty-eight and three-fourths (88¾) degrees, west thirty-two and six-tenths (32 6-10) perches to a post; thence north eight (8) degrees, west sixty-nine (69) perches to a point; thence south seventy and three-fourths (70¾) degrees, west four (4) perches to a post; thence seventeen (17) degrees west one hundred and eighty-two (182) perches to the Youghiogheny river, and thence by the said river to the place of beginning—to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak, in said township.

And the remainder of said Township of Elizabeth not described in the said above boundaries to be known as Precinct No. 1—electors to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver, in the Borough of Elizabeth.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of Michael Snee, formerly occupied by John King in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by James H. Neilla said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow in said township.

The electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the house lately kept by F. Steele, at the junction of the Birmingham and Coal Hill roads, in said township.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the house of Wm. Obey, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike.

And by order of the Court, the Township of Robinson having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 1, commencing on Chartiers creek, on the eastern side of said township, at the mouth of a run on the Thorburg farm; thence up said run to its intersection with the Baldwin, or Noblestown road near School House No. 1; thence along said Noblestown or Baldwin road, near School House No. 1; thence along said road to its intersection with Campbell's Run; thence up said run by the south fork thereof to the cross-cut road at or near the old saw mill, on the Mitchell farm; thence southwardly along said road to its intersection of the Baldwin or Noblestown road; thence along said road to intersection with Lorraine run, on the Lorraine farm; thence southwardly along said run to Robinson run; thence down along said Robinson's run to Chartiers creek; thence down said creek to the place of beginning—to meet at the public house of Ely Wicoff.

And the remainder of said Township of Robinson not described in the said above boundaries to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of Sarah McFarland, formerly Audley McFarland.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at Duff's Mills in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Rudolph Luddie, on Troy Hill, in said township.

And by the order of the Court, the township of Baldwin having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 1: Beginning at the mouth of Street's run, on the Monongahela river; thence down said river to the center of Beck's run, on line of Lower St. Clair township; thence south along said line to Noble's old saw mill, on the mouth of Willet's run; thence east the meanderings of said run to Street's run; thence north along said run to the place of beginning, including the farms of Lafferty and Brindle and the tenement houses belonging to Haberman & Co.'s Coal Works, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Blossomville.

And the remainder of said township of Baldwin not described in the said above boundaries to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the Public School House in said precinct in said township.

The electors of McClure township to meet at the school house, near the House of Refuse, on Wood's Run, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Bover, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the House of Hsay on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Rodgers' Mill, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the Five Mile House, formerly kept by Leon Mammaux, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plankroad, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of James Trimble, in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the Public School House, at the mouth of Bailey's Run.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at the School House, No. 2, in said township.

The electors of Neville township to meet at School House No. 1, (thereafter to be called Chaplin.)

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of Samuel Ritchie, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Alex. Turner, in said township.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township, in Allegheny county, residing within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river, at the upper line on the farm of John Cable, and running a Northerly course between the farms of said Cable and John Boyd to the Northeast corner of Cable's farm—thence running a westerly course to the Shaler township line, in such a manner as to embrace all farms or lots situated in Cunningham's district, and known as the river tracts, within said boundaries, shall hereafter vote, at the general election, in the borough of Sharpsburg, at the election poll of said borough.

The electors of Shaler township to meet at John Shaw's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House, in Shousetown.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles, in said township.

And by the order of the Court, the township of Scott having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 1: Lying west of the Washington turnpike road from its intersection with the northern line of said township to its point of intersection with Chartiers creek, to meet at Public School House in the village of Mansfield.

And all that other portion of said township lying east of the Washington turnpike to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors thereof to meet at the public house kept by Thomas Anderson, on the old Washington road, in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House, of Bakerstown.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will by ballot vote for:

Twenty six persons to be electors of a President and Vice President of the United States.

Given under my hand and seal, this 12th day of October, 1868.

SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, October 12, 1868.

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MEDICAL.

BRYAN'S
LIFE INVIGORATOR,

Or, Rejuvenating Elixir,

For the immediate relief and permanent cure of that condition which unfits the sufferer from performing the duties of life, and which arises from a morbid condition of the

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and results in nervous prostration and organic debility.

I have used this remedy in my private practice with unvarying success for many years. I am therefore induced publicly to offer it to the afflicted, feeling confident its merits will soon be appreciated.

It is adapted to all derangements of the Urinary Organs. It strengthens the system and gives

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to all who use it and follow my directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or want of Power, and all Weakness arising from Excesses or Youthful Indiscretion, resulting in

Loss of Memory,	Nervous Trembling,
Unpleasant Dreams,	General Lassitude,
Weak Nerves,	Dimness of Vision,
Headache,	Flushing of the Skin,

which, if neglected, will assuredly lead on to

INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.

When the system is once affected, it will not recover without help. It must be INVIGORATED AND STRENGTHENED to enable the sufferer to fulfill the DUTIES OF LIFE.

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Price One Dollar per bottle—six bottles for Five Dollars.

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Have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.

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four degrees stronger than the above, are intended for special cases, and may always be relied on.

Price Five Dollars per Box.

Illustrated Private Circulars sent free. Enclose stamp. If you cannot procure the pills enclose the money and address Dr. J. BRYAN, 96 East 13th St., New York, and they will sent free from observation by return of mail

PHILOSOPHY OF MARIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SEC. New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 16 Broadway, New York. fe20:eod:ly

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Are a most energetic and efficient Remedy in cases of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or Premature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from secret habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from overuse or excesses.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars, with directions and advice, printed in French, German, Spanish and English, accompanies each box, and will be sent by mail, free of cost, to any one who will write for it.

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Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street.

nov11:eod&w

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS.—I have in store a very superior lot of Double Barrel Shot Guns, breech and muzzle loading, of my own importation, which I will sell as low as any house in the country. I except none. All I ask is to call and examine, and be convinced of the same.

For sale by JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.

jy30:M,TH

The Pennsylvania Election.

THE TRUTH CROPPING OUT.

Not So Much of a Shower After All.

Where! Oh Where, is that 25,000 Radical Majority?

Contest Very Close—Returns Delayed—A Gain of Three Congressmen and Probably Four, etc.

[Special Dispatches to the Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1868.—Nothing reliable. Contest is close. Returns come in very slow. W. A. WALLACE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1868.—The Democrats have elected Moffit in the Third, Reading in the Fifth, and Foster in the Twenty-first district certain. This is a gain of three Congressmen. Gloninger (Dem.) is probably elected in the Eighth district. D.

GREENSBURG, PA., October 15.—Hon. Henry D. Foster is certainly elected to Congress. The figures foot up as follows:

Fayette county, Foster's majority	887
Westmoreland Co., Foster's maj	1,530
	2,417
Indiana county, Covode's majority	2,376
Foster's majority in the District	41

It is claimed that over four hundred fraudulent votes were cast for the "Alligator." G.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—A revised table of majorities as far as received, reduces the Republican majority to 7,951. The *Age* (Democratic) estimates the Republican majority at about 3,000. Another dispatch says the Republican State Committee, of Pennsylvania, fix the majority at 10,665.

INDIANA ELECTION.

The 10,000 Radical Majority Melting Away.

The Democrats Claim the State—A Gain of a Congressman—Look Out for The Roosters.

[Special Dispatch to the Post.]
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER OFFICE, October 15, 1868.

Nothing satisfactory from Indiana as yet. The Republicans now claim but twelve hundred majority, while the Democrats claim from five to seven hundred majority for Hendricks.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI, October 15.—The *Times* (Rad.) has a dispatch from J. J. Bingham, Secretary of the Indiana State Central Committee as follows: The election is undoubtedly close, but we have but little doubt that we have elected Hendricks. The Radicals claim the State, but are unable to name any majority. I have every reason to believe that the State is safe. Large Democratic gains in many counties are reported. Niblack in the First, Kerr in the Second, Holman in the Third and Voorhees in the Sixth, are positively elected. This is a gain of one over our very latest previous advices, and figures insure the State by about 1,500 majority. We do not see how this reckoning can be reduced.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 15.—Official returns to-day show small Republican gains on reported majorities, both parties still claiming the ticket. The indications are that the Republican majority will be 1,500. Returns from the Fourth Congressional District places the election of Julian (Rep.) to Congress in doubt. His majorities are much less than the State ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 15.—The returns from thirty-seven counties, and all the counties but one, official, give Baker, Republican, for Governor, 829 majority. The county yet to hear from, gave a Republican majority in 1866, of 395. The latest reports for Congress, in the Fourth District elect Julian, Republican, by 129 majority. Voorhees, Democrat, in the Sixth District, has less than 100 majority. The Republicans will have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, of from 30 to 35.

OHIO ELECTION.

30,000 Radical Majority in a Horn--The Defeat of Ashley--The Triumph of General Morgan--The Popularity of Gen. Grant.

From late dispatches from Ohio we take the following items:

The Radical majority in Ohio will not exceed 12,000, and bets are being made that it will not reach 10,000.

For the first time in ten years the Tenth Congressional District gives a Democratic majority, and defeats Ashley by over 500.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of the counties of Licking, Coshocton, Muskingham and Knox counties, General Morgan, whom the Rump deprived of his seat in the last Congress, is returned by 1,750 majority. He wins the three first and loses the last named counties.

Munson township, Clermont county, the birthplace of General Grant, gives an increased Democratic majority.

Columbus—10 P. M.—Returns so far show from sixteen to seventeen thousand Republican majority in Ohio.

"KEEP a stiff upper lip," Democrats, and don't despair of success in this State. The Radical enemy used every stratagem to carry his point. Organize, Democrats, and commence the fight anew. The State, if every Democrat does his duty, is Democratic by a round majority. With all the power and patronage in his hands, both Federal and State, we have succeeded in reducing his majority of 14,455 in 1866, to a mere bagatelle in 1868. There is hope in the future. Despair not!—*Fort Wayne, (Ind.) Democrat.*

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION.

THE VOTE FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, SURVEYOR GENERAL AND STATE SENATE.

DISTRICTS.	Auditor General: CHARLES E. BOYLE, Dem.	Auditor General: J. F. HARTRANFT, Rad.	Surveyor General: WELLINGTON H. ENT, Dem	Surveyor General: JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Rad	State Senate: ALEX. W. FOSTER, Dem.	State Senate: JAMES L. GRAHAM, Rad.
PITTSBURGH.						
1st ward	314	457	313	456	308	461
2d ward	217	421	221	517	216	523
3d ward	227	322	227	322	237	294
4th ward	251	464	248	462	247	461
5th ward	740	193	740	195	727	178
6th ward	372	607	373	606	382	592
7th ward	268	495	268	495	270	493
8th ward	228	408	229	407	229	411
9th ward	398	358	399	357	394	355
10th ward	272	232	272	232	272	225
11th ward	225	386	275	386	225	382
12th ward	413	632	414	632	419	639
13th ward	101	272	101	274	104	267
14th ward	237	382	237	384	246	381
15th ward	281	266	280	266	282	269
16th ward	162	178	162	178	161	179
17th ward	299	423	299	4 3	308	424
18th ward	43	76	43	76	42	76
19th ward	128	244	128	245	124	248
20th ward	88	261	88	261	87	260
21st ward	91	197	91	197	97	193
22d ward	31	142	31	142	31	143
23d ward	93	109	93	109	102	104
ALLEGHENY.						
1st ward	194	743	195	742	195	723
2d ward	381	936	381	937	382	927
3d ward, 1st p	209	675	208	676	211	678
3d ward, 2d p	349	334	349	334	342	336
4th ward, 1st p	286	721	286	720	294	714
4th ward, 2d p	186	321	186	321	185	322
5th ward	200	502	187	494	199	496
6th ward	248	484	248	484	272	490
7th ward	308	283	309	282	306	284
8th ward	110	207	110	206	108	202
BOROUGHS.						
Birmingham, 1st p	190	334	189	331	185	342
Birmingham, 2d p	278	358	278	350	281	357
East Birmingham	460	745	458	746	463	746
Sharpsburg	209	217	209	217	209	217
McKeesport	173	291	173	291	173	292
Temperanceville	147	184	147	184	148	183
South Pittsburgh	179	300	179	300	179	296
West Pittsburgh	137	146	137	146	135	145
West Elizabeth	28	64	28	64	28	64
Tarentum	86	127	36	127	38	124
Elizabeth	80	145	80	145	74	146
Sewickley	56	182	57	181	58	179
Monongahela	80	81	80	81	80	182
Mt. Washington	61	273	61	273	69	62
Braddocks	90	135	90	135	93	232
Bellevue	5	44	5	44	6	14
Millvale	16	80	16	80	17	80
Ormsby	120	130	120	130	120	130
Etna	50	167	50	167	50	
TOWNSHIPS.						
Wilkins	111	417	111	417	111	416
Plum	122	168	122	168	121	170
Patton	86	135	86	135	86	134
Penn	95	254	95	254	95	258
Versailles	269	269	269	269	268	270
Elizabeth, 1st p	209	527	209	522	214	524
Elizabeth, 2d p	16	74	16	74	16	74
Jefferson	153	176	153	176	153	177
Mifflin	380	286	380	286	386	281
Upper St. Clair	68	96	68	96	68	95
Lower St. Clair	405	240	408	236	403	240
Chartiers	164	211	164	211	165	210
Robinson	139	275	140	274	143	278
Harrison	99	193	99	193	99	193
Findley	151	113	151	113	151	114
Moon	129	133	129	133	129	131
Ohio	111	225	110	226	110	219
Franklin	74	68	74	68	74	68
Marshall	94	60	94	60	94	60
Reserve	18	73	18	73	18	71
Baldwin, 1st p	110	96	110	96	110	96
Baldwin, 2d p	60	167	60	167	59	167
McClure	211	261	211	261	213	259
Snowden	82	179	82	179	82	176
South Fayette	69	179	69	179	69	179
North Fayette	117	158	117	158	119	156
Ross	149	217	149	217	149	217
Pine	65	81	65	81	64	81
McCandless	102	107	102	107	102	106
East Deer	65	163	65	163	63	163
West Deer	49	176	49	176	47	176
Fawn	22	108	22	108	24	106
Neville	7	43	7	43	7	42
Sewickley	43	111	43	111	42	111
Indiana	181	241	181	241	180	245
Shaler	76	140	76	140	76	141
Crescent	39	21	38	22	38	22
Hampton	63	104	63	104	64	101
Union	63	241	65	241	65	242
Scott	55	175	104	176	99	179
Richland	45	85	45	85	46	83
Boyle, Dem					14,923	
Hartranft, Rad					23,880	
Hartranft's majority					8,957	

NEBRASKA ELECTION

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, October 15, 1868.—The *Democrat* [make due allowance for this Radical sheet—Ed. POST] has a special from Omaha as follows: The returns from twelve of the most populous counties show over eight hundred Republican gain, while the Democratic gain is only about forty. The entire Republican majority in these counties is about 1,584. The interior counties are yet to be heard from, which will no doubt make the Republican majority in the State from two thousand to twenty-three hundred. The Republicans elected twelve State Senators and thirty-five members to the House. The Democrats elected one State Senator and four Representatives.

A Cheyenne dispatch says that returns from Laramie City and other stations west, secure the election of Spink, delegate to Congress, over Burleigh, Todd and Toopey, by several hundred.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

His Conference With the Members of the National Committee—He Will not be Withdrawn.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

UTICA, N. Y., October 18.—A conference took place yesterday between Governor Seymour and certain members of the National Democratic Executive Committee in relation to some important measure to be adopted in the present canvass. During the conference Governor Seymour alluded to some suggestions made in some quarters as to a change in the Presidental ticket, said any change which should be made, must include his withdrawal, that he was nominated against his wishes, and it would be a relief to him if any other name were substituted for him. The Committee replied that no change had been contemplated by them, that in their judgment nothing could be so injurious to the Democratic cause as a change of candidate, and they refused to entertain any such question.

KANSAS.

Immense Democratic Meeting—Addresses by Col. Glick and General C. W. Blair—Great Enthusiasm.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ATCHISON, October 19.—The Democratic Convention, held here to-day was the largest ever held in this State. Delegations from the surrounding counties have poured in, in crowds. Col. Glick, the candidate for Governor made an able speech. General C. W. Blair is now addressing about three thousand people from the balcony of the Massasoit House. A torchlight procession, over a mile long, paraded the streets to-night, and great enthusiasm prevails.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION.

The Vote for County Controller, County Commissioner, and Director of the Poor.

DISTRICTS.	County Controller: C. W. Eyster, Dem	County Controller: Henry Lambert, Rad	County Commissioner: James McCleary, Dem	County Commissioner: Jonathan Neely, Rad	Director of Poor: Barnes Ford, Dem	Director of Poor: J. G. Murray, Rad
PITTSBURGH.						
1st Ward	300	459	299	434	.....	.....
2d ward	217	524	213	485	.....	.....
3d ward	222	294	222	293	.....	.....
4th ward	246	467	239	420	.....	.....
5th ward	722	193	675	242	.....	.....
6th ward	360	596	358	579	.....	.....
7th ward	264	500	265	465	.....	.....
8th ward	229	411	228	403	.....	.....
9th ward	394	355	386	360	.....	.....
10th ward	273	225	268	208	.....	.....
11th ward	219	382	216	370	.....	.....
12th ward	418	630	418	621	.....	.....
13th ward	104	268	103	248	.....	.....
14th ward	235	391	232	381	.....	.....
15th ward	282	265	272	235	.....	.....
16th ward	166	179	166	175	.....	.....
17th ward	301	425	280	383	.....	.....
18th ward	42	76	40	78	.....	.....
19th ward	123	249	114	235	.....	.....
20th ward	87	259	83	241	.....	.....
21st ward	93	198	69	215	.....	.....
22d ward	31	143	58	128	.....	.....
23d ward	101	106	101	78	.....	.....
ALLEGHENY.						
1st ward	191	745	185	434	.....	.....
2d ward	382	938	375	802	.....	.....
3d ward, 1st p	213	675	209	570	.....	.....
3d Ward, 2d p	343	335	343	335	.....	.....
4th ward, 1st p	292	723	276	620	.....	.....
4th ward, 2d p	187	320	182	318	.....	.....
5th ward	202	495	172	344	.....	.....
6th ward	271	491	248	471	.....	.....
7th ward	306	281	291	286	.....	.....
8th ward	110	202	113	200	.....	.....
BOROUGHS.						
Birmingh'm, 1st p	184	343	168	304	183	343
Birmingham, 2d p	292	362	271	300	286	354
East Birmingh'm	459	749	330	719	466	747
Sharpsburg	209	217	209	206	209	217
McKeesport	171	292	164	190	171	290
Etna	50	167	44	167	50	167
Temperanceville	148	183	148	143	148	183
South Pittsb'gh	179	296	169	290	179	275
West Pittsburgh	135	146	135	138	136	145
West Elizabeth	28	64	28	56	28	64
Tarentum	38	122	23	48	38	122
Elizabeth	82	145	71	67	82	146
Sewickley	57	181	57	175	57	181
Monongahela	80	82	40	118	80	80
Mt. Washington	65	267	42	280	64	268
Braddocks	91	133	108	108	95	131
Temperanceville	148	183	148	143	148	183
Bellevue	6	44	4	28	6	41
Millvale	17	80	17	80	17	80
Ormsby	120	130	114	131	120	130
TOWNSHIPS.						
Mifflin	386	281	384	222	386	281
Harrison	99	193	97	81	99	192
Marshall	94	60	94	59	94	60
Hampton	64	103	64	43	64	103
Scott	100	178	82	79	105	171
Union	65	242	63	178	65	242
Sewickley	212	260	212	242	212	260
Richland	46	83	41	82	46	83
Crescent	37	22	37	22	38	22
Findley	150	115	140	94	150	115
Lower St. Clair	404	237	266	363	403	232
South Fayette	69	179	63	174	69	173
Jefferson	153	177	152	146	153	177
Snowdon	61	176	62	171	61	174
Ohio	109	224	108	193	109	224
Reserve	17	72	18	69	18	65
Chartiers	165	210	165	199	165	210
Pine	65	80	64	71	65	88
Ross	149	217	196	194	149	200
West Deer	47	177	45	14	47	178
Indiana	180	245	179	243	180	245
Versailles	268	270	249	184	269	269
Franklin	74	68	74	66	74	68
Moon	130	132	129	120	130	132
Baldwin, 1st p	109	96	106	93	109	96
Baldwin, 2d p	59	169	56	166	58	169
Elizabeth, 1st p	214	522	209	502	213	524
Elizabeth, 2d p	16	74	16	35	16	74
Penn	98	258	84	54	97	258
Plum	121	177	120	150	121	161
Robinson	144	277	136	207	142	277
Patton	86	135	83	99	86	135
Wilkins	109	418	113	282	110	119
Fawn	24	106	11	58	24	106
Shaler	76	141	73	138	76	139
North Fayette	119	156	100	104	119	156
Upper St. Clair	68	95	60	97	67	95
East Deer	63	163	63	82	63	124
Neville	7	43	7	35	7	43
McCandless	102	106	102	103	102	106

CONGRESS---XXII DISTRICT.

Pittsburgh.	Burtt.	Negley.
First ward	311	456
Second ward	221	517
Third ward	243	294
Fourth ward	248	460
Fifth ward	721	225
Sixth ward	367	582
Seventh ward	273	488
Eighth ward	407	232
Ninth ward	399	349
Tenth ward	273	225
Eleventh ward	223	377
Twelfth ward	425	621
Thirteenth ward	105	261
Fourteenth ward	239	390
Fifteenth ward	280	269
Sixteenth ward	102	175
Seventeenth ward	305	413
Eighteenth ward	38	78
Nineteenth ward	121	248
Twentieth ward	82	268
Twenty-first ward	97	192
Twenty-second ward	35	135
Twenty-third ward	100	107
BOROUGHS.		
South Pittsburgh	182	287
West Pittsburgh	136	145
Mount Washington	77	256
Monongahela	82	80
Birmingham, First precinct	190	354
Birmingham, Second precinct	300	337
East Birmingham	476	734
Ormsby	120	130
McKeesport	181	282
Elizabeth	81	143
West Elizabeth	28	63
Braddocks	93	134
Temperanceville	149	182
TOWNSHIPS.		
Upper St. Clair	56	95
Lower St. Clair	398	237
Mifflin	399	268
Elizabeth, First precinct	216	520
Elizabeth, Second precinct	16	73
Wilkins	112	408
Scott	107	166
Union	62	235
Crescent	38	22
Neville	7	43
North Fayette	120	149
South Fayette	69	178
Snowden	62	173
Baldwin, First precinct	110	95
Baldwin, Second precinct	59	168
Moon	131	129
Findley	151	109
Robinson	152	265
Chartiers	167	207
Versailles	267	271
Jefferson	154	173
Penn	89	255
Patton	88	130
Plum	121	170
Burtt		10,696
Negley		15,175
Negley's majority		4,479

THE vote in Philadelphia on the 13th, was 119,771, which is 4,522 greater than the largest vote ever cast in New York City, of which the *World* says:

A closer examination reveals the suspicions fact that the increase in the Radical vote far outstrips that of the Democratic vote, as compared with the vote of each party at the State election of 1867. Scrutinize the figures. The subjoined table shows the vote of each party in 1867 and 1868, the gain of each in 1868 over 1867, and the percentage gain, viz:

	Democratic: Vote.	Democratic: Gain.	Democratic: Per Cent.	Radical: Vote.	Radical: Gain.	Radical: Per Cent.
1868.	59,810	7,741	15	58,961	9,892	20
1867.	52,069			49,069		

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

Vote for Members of the State Assembly, District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney, and County Surveyor.

DISTRICTS.	For Assembly: John Rogers*	Charles P. Whiston*	Joseph D. Lynch*	E. A. Frethey*	B. A. McGinty*	W. W. Alexander*	Geo. Wilson†	Geo. F. Morgan†	James Taylor†	Miles S. Humphries†	Vincent Miller†	Samuel Kerr†	Dist. Attorney: David D. Bruce*	Dist. Attorney: Alf. L. Pearson†	Asst. Dist. Attorney: John Coyle*	Asst. Dist. Attorney: J. B. Flack†	County Surveyor: Sigismund Loew*	County Surveyor: R. L. McCully†
PITTSB'GH.																		
1st ward	308	307	307	307	307	307	461	460	461	459	461	461	309	459	301	458	300	461
2d ward	219	217	217	215	217	217	523	520	523	522	522	522	225	513	214	526	216	524
3d ward	243	221	228	228	228	228	294	294	294	294	289	294	231	294	222	294	229	292
4th ward	247	247	247	247	247	249	468	458	469	468	466	466	249	461	246	463	249	462
5th ward	720	720	720	720	720	720	195	196	195	198	198	198	730	193	730	193	732	193
6th ward	358	360	362	360	362	366	595	590	595	598	595	596	368	584	359	596	360	575
7th ward	261	266	264	266	265	267	500	491	498	498	497	497	270	491	270	490	264	500
8th ward	230	229	229	229	229	229	413	408	413	413	412	413	233	408	231	411	229	412
9th ward	394	392	394	393	388	393	356	353	361	355	355	354	395	354	394	355	397	352
10th ward	272	272	273	270	273	273	225	225	227	224	226	224	273	225	273	225	272	225
11th ward	219	225	217	217	217	217	382	383	383	383	383	383	222	372	228	350	220	376
12th ward	415	420	420	420	420	419	634	636	634	635	635	635	419	623	420	630	419	635
13th ward	103	103	103	103	103	103	270	269	271	270	270	270	107	265	106	267	104	269
14th ward	235	237	237	237	237	237	391	390	390	393	391	390	242	384	235	391	235	392
15th ward	283	284	284	284	284	284	269	269	269	269	268	267	.....	.....	283	268	255	290
16th ward	90	100	99	100	99	99	179	177	178	179	179	179	101	178	166	179	167	178
17th ward	300	299	299	316	298	298	423	419	426	424	423	417	302	417	298	415	299	424
18th ward	42	42	42	42	42	42	76	76	76	76	76	76	42	74	39	75	42	76
19th ward	129	123	123	123	123	123	243	249	249	249	249	249	130	242	123	249	125	247
20th ward	88	88	88	88	88	88	259	258	259	259	259	259	100	247	87	260	87	260
21st ward	93	92	92	92	92	92	197	199	199	199	199	198	.....	.....	93	198	93	196
22d ward	31	31	31	31	31	31	134	143	143	143	143	143	49	126	31	144	31	142
23d ward	102	101	101	100	100	101	105	106	106	106	106	105	103	104	101	106	101	106
ALLEGH'Y.																		
1st ward	190	192	191	189	191	192	745	742	742	739	741	741	197	723	191	741	191	744
2d ward	382	385	384	384	384	385	936	934	936	937	935	934	932	940	383	936	383	936
3d ward, 1 p	217	223	212	211	212	213	666	666	661	672	669	669	207	668	210	669	213	677
3d ward, 2 p	341	341	342	342	342	342	337	338	338	337	337	337	342	337	342	337	341	338
4th ward, 1p	294	291	292	294	293	293	724	722	72	724	724	724	291	720	289	726	295	725
4th ward, 2p	184	185	184	184	184	184	321	321	321	321	321	321	190	320	185	322	183	325
5th ward	201	200	201	200	200	201	497	496	496	495	496	497	203	496	200	498	192	493
6th ward	271	272	272	272	272	273	491	491	490	490	490	490	272	490	271	490	271	491
7th ward	306	306	306	306	306	306	284	284	284	284	284	284	306	283	306	283	306	284
8th ward	111	111	111	111	111	111	201	201	201	201	201	201	110	202	110	198	110	202
BOROUGHS.																		
Bi'mg'm,1p	184	184	184	184	183	184	342	342	342	340	342	342	181	340	184	342	184	342
Bi'mg'm,2p	280	280	282	282	282	282	363	363	362	362	362	362	282	357	281	360	278	363
E Birm'g'm	462	462	462	462	463	462	751	770	750	751	750	750	461	747	458	752	461	749
Sharpsbu'g	209	209	209	209	208	208	217	217	217	219	217	217	207	219	208	218	209	217
M'Keesp'rt	172	172	172	172	172	172	292	292	292	291	292	292	172	292	172	292	172	292
Temp'rville	148	148	148	148	148	148	183	183	183	183	183	183	148	183	148	183	148	183
S Pittsbu'g	179	177	176	179	178	177	294	290	296	297	294	296	185	295	179	286	177	295
W Pittsb'g	136	136	136	136	136	136	145	145	145	145	145	145	136	145	136	145	136	145
W Eliz'bth	28	28	28	28	28	28	64	64	64	64	64	64	28	64	28	64	28	64
Tarentum	38	38	38	38	38	38	122	121	122	122	122	122	38	118	38	122	38	122
Elizabeth	82	82	82	82	82	82	146	146	146	146	147	82	146	81	147	82	146	81
Sewickley	57	59	57	58	57	57	180	180	180	180	181	181	64	175	57	181	57	181
Monongah'	80	80	80	77	84	80	81	82	80	105	82	81	80	82	80	82	81	82
Mt Wash'n	65	65	65	65	65	65	261	267	267	268	262	267	71	258	66	260	66	265
Braddock's	93	92	93	95	94	94	133	134	133	131	133	133	92	133	93	131	93	131
Bellevue	7	6	5	6	6	6	44	44	44	44	44	43	6	44	6	44	6	44
Millvale	18	17	17	15	17	17	80	80	79	82	80	80	17	80	16	80	16	80
Ormsby	120	120	120	120	120	120	130	130	130	130	130	130	121	130	120	130	120	130
TOWNSH'PS																		
Wilkins	110	110	110	111	110	111	416	418	418	418	417	417	113	416	110	416	109	416
Plum	121	121	121	120	121	121	170	169	171	170	170	170	121	168	121	170	121	170
Patton	86	86	86	86	86	86	135	135	135	135	135	135	86	135	86	135	86	135
Penn	98	98	98	98	98	98	258	258	258	258	258	258	98	258	98	258	97	259
Versailles	268	268	268	268	268	268	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	268	267	271	271	267
Eliz'bth,1p	214	214	214	213	214	214	524	524	524	524	524	517	214	524	214	524	213	524
Eliz'bth,2p	16	16	16	16	16	16	74	74	74	74	74	74	16	74	16	74

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Destructive Fire at McKeesport.

About half-past six o'clock, on Wednesday evening, flames were discovered issuing from the main building of the Rope Works of Messrs. Fulton, Bolman & Co., located at McKeesport. It appears that, while the workmen had retired for supper, a lighted lamp was left hanging on a stanchion, over the machinery, and the vibrations caused by its moving forced it to fall, and, breaking to pieces, set fire to some oakum and hemp. The fire spread rapidly, and when discovered, had made considerable headway.

The water tank on the roof the building, with a capacity of five hundred barrels, with hose attachment, was brought into use, with but little effect. The alarm was given by tolling the church and school bells, and blowing the steam whistles on the neighboring mannfacturing establishments. The citizens of the borough turned out in full force, but in the absence of engines they were unable to render much assistance. The flames spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the entire building was in flames. As soon as it became evident that the fire could not be controlled in time to save the main building, efforts were directed towards saving the "walk" and the warehouse. A portion of the walk immediately adjoining the burning building was torn down, and the flames thus prevented from communicating to it. The building burned contained all the valuable machinery used in the work, all of which was destroyed. The loss on raw material will not be heavy, as the amount in the building was only sufficient for one day's consumption.

The valuable machinery, some of which is the invention of a member of the firm, was destroyed with the main building. The loss, which is fully covered by insurance, is reported at various sums, from $50,000 to $100,000. It is impossible to give the actual loss.

The office and warehouse of the firm is located on Water street, in this city, and we are requested to state that the maaufactory will be rebuilt immediately.

The State Normal School.

Time was when a great want was experienced in properly qualifying teachers for our common schools. That difficulty has been obviated by the establishment and endowment by Legislative appropriation of a State Normal School.

This institution is located at Edinboro, Erie county, in the northwestern portion of the State, and is administered in a manner that will prove successful. Students preparing themselves for the profession of teaching are qualified at little expense; in fact, as estimated, two terms, embracing two complete fall, winter, and spring courses, cost the student, for tuition, board, and other incidental expenses, at the furthest, $120.

The institution contains four extensive libraries, one, consisting of works of general circulation, numbering over a thousand volumes; a second, embracing all works of reference; the third, a Sunday School library; and the fourth, containing complete sets of every variety of text books.

The branches of study comprise all modern and classical educational accomplishments, and is so systematized that one who graduates at this institution is exempted from any other examinations, his diploma alone being held as sufficient evidence of his capability.

Circulars will be mailed on application to Mr. J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie county, Pa.

A Waif.

On Wednesday evening, a boy fell from the mail train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, just as it was passing Wood's Run, coming east. He was picked up, and found to have sustained only a slight bruise on one leg. He seemed to be simple-minded, and was taken care of by a lady residing in the vicinity. Yesterday he was placed in charge of officer Christ, who conveyed him to the Mayor's office. The boy talks rather incoherently, and can give but little information concerning his home or friends. He says that he lived at New Lisbon, Ohio, with a man named Ells, and that he came to Pittsburgh to see "Aunt Kate," but does not seem to have any idea where she may be found. He gives his name as Sim. Eicher, and appears to be about fourteen years of age. He will be cared for until his friends can be heard from.

The Pleasant Valley Railroad—Proposed Extension.

The managers of the Pleasant Valley Railroad are contemplating, we understand, the extension of their line from its present terminus at City Hall, Allegheny, to the Custom House in this city. The matter will probably come before the Allegheny Councils at their next meeting, in the shape of a petition from the Company, asking the right of way along Ohio street to Sandusky, along Sandusky to Lacock, up Lacock to Anderson, and along Anderson to the Hand street bridge. Application will also be made to Pittsburgh Councils for the right along Hand street to Liberty, along Liberty to Seventh avenue, and along Seventh avenue to Smithfield street, and down Smithfield to the new City Hall.

Burglars at Work.

Three burglaries were perpetrated in South Pittsburgh on Tuesday night. The saloon and dwelling of Frederick Colwes, on Carson street, near the borough line, was entered and two hundred dollars, which were in the pocket of Mr. C's pantaloons, carried off. An entrance was effected through the cellar door, fronting on the street. The thieves then went to the house occupied as a dwelling and meat shop, by a German named J. Nusser, situated a few doors from the saloon mentioned. They ransacked Mr. Nusser's house, but failed to secure any booty, and were compelled to depart, poorly paid for their trouble. They afterwards visited a dwelling on Bingham street, where they succeeded in getting about four dollars which were locked in a bureau drawers.

Bondholders Jubilee.

The instruments of the bondholders, caped, capped and illuminated, were out last night in large numbers. They marched and countermarched for an hour or so up and down Fifth avenue, during which the POST was the recipient of the usual "damns" and groans, bestowed upon it by the "decency" party. Inasmuch as a great many of them were blind drunk, not much notice was taken of their rowdy conduct.

Smooth Castings,

Of all kinds, made to order. Also, Patterns by LIVINGSTON & Co., Allegheny City.

Colognes.

Farina, German, Imported, warranted genuine. Bazin's Domestic Colognes of every description, sold cheaper than elsewhere, at Burns and Caughey's Drug Store, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, October 19, 1868.

CATTLE—The supply of Cattle on sale was again large to-day—reaching about thirteen hundred head in the aggregate; and, with bad weather, and but very few buyers aside from the butchers, the market was an exceedingly dull one, and there was an almost universal grumbling among drovers. Prime retailing stock remains about the same as last week.—ranging from 7@7½c, but common and inferior stock was exceedingly hard to sell at any price. Medium butchers' cattle may be quoted at 5½@6c, and good do at 6¼@6½c. The large supply of common cattle is beginning to influence the price of good cattle, and unless we are greatly mistaken, stock of all kinds will rule lower within the next two months. Cattle appear to be plenty everywhere, and as soon as the winter sets in, farmers and stock-growers will commence to send their stock to market again, and, with all the markets over-supplied lower prices will inevitably be the result.

We suppose, that taking it year in and year out, there is no market in this country that has, in comparison to the number on sale, more good cattle than the Allegheny market. It is true, there are quite a number of rough stags, steers and cows on sale every week, but these, as a general thing, are bought by scalawag butchers and dealers, and are brought here for them. The majority of our butchers, however, buy good cattle, and Pittsburgh and Allegheny are supplied with as good meat as any other market in the country.

L. Rothchilds & Co. sold 38 head Chicago steers at $5@7 65.

M. Verner 64 head Washington county steers at 3¼@c.

Keefer & Zeigler 12 head Washington county steers at $5@5 50; 17 head Chicago steers at $6@7.

Kraus & Haas 73 head Illinois and Pennsylvania stock at $5@7.

Peter Hartman 39 head Green county stock at $5 50@7 75, steers and heifers.

S. Katz sold 8 head good cattle at $5@6; 9 head left over.

Myers & Needy 42 head Iowa cattle at $4 50@5 50; 58 head Washington county steers at $5@7 40; 50 head, on commission, for Williams, at $5@6; 16 head for Root, at $5@7.

Stakely & Bro. 13 head Butler county steers and heifers, at 3@5c.

Wicks & Co., 48 head Butler county steers, cows and heifers, at 3@5c.

Nicholas Carr, 27 head for E. H. Davis, at 5@6c; 12 head, for another party, at the same figures.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 95 head mixed stock, at $3 50@7 25.

Trautman & Lehman, 85 head Washington county, Pennsylvania, and Indiana stock, at $5 50@6 50.

S. Marks & Co., 19 head Ohio steers, at $5 00@6 00; 14 head Washington county steers, at $5 50; 6 extra Ohio steers, sold to C. Welty, on private terms.

Garwin & Bro., 17 head Butler county stock.

L. & J. Shamberg, 50 head Pennsylvania and Illinois cattle, at $5 50@7 25; 30 head, on commission, at $4@5.

Hedges & Taylor, 91 head of commission stock, at $5@6¾.

Greenwald & Kahn, 61 head Ohio cattle, at $5 50@7 50; 40 head on commission.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, 21 head of Belmont county, Ohio, steers and heifers, for Shepard, at $5 50@6 50. 27 head from Jefferson county, Ohio, for Murphy, at $4 75@6 50; 40 head from Salem, Ohio, for Campbell, at $4 50@5 80; 84 head, on own account, at $5 25.

Emerick & Co., 6 head commission stock, at $4 00@4 50.

James McAllister, 21 head light cows and heifers, for Porter, at $4 00@6 00; 10 head for E. Lehman, at $5 00@6 00.

Smith & Bine, 21 head Indiana steers and cows, for Tucker, at $4 00@6 00.

Applegate, 21 head cows and heifers, at an average of 5c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There was again an over-supply of Sheep this week, and the market as a consequence, was an exceedingly hard one. The butchers had it pretty much all their own way—being able, as a general thing, to dictate the price. Prime fat Sheep were in limited supply, and sold without difficulty at fair rates; but inferior, which constituted the great bulk of the supply, was exceedingly dull, and, as we have already intimated, buyers of this description had it pretty much their own way.

Allen to Maggi, 75 head common Butler county sheep, at $1 25 per head.

Smith to Maggi, 40 head good sheep and lambs, at $1 25 per head.

Banford, 70 head Washington county sheep, at an average of $3 00 per head.

C. Beeler, 200 head sheep and lambs, at $1 00@3 00 per head.

Clark, 200 head Lawrence county sheep and lambs, at $1 10@1 40 per head.

Emmell, Fowler & Walters, 500 head sheep and lambs, at $1 00@3 50 per head.

Adam Eckert, 86 head of lambs, at $1 00@3 00; also, 47 head of sheep, at $2 50@3 00 per head.

Garwin & Co., 270 head sheep and lambs, reported at an average of $1 60 per head.

Peter Sheitemantle, 270 head sheep and lambs, at $1 00@2 50 per head.

M. Flinner 304 scalawags Sheep and Lambs, at 50c@$1 ₱ head.

John Young sold 8 head of extra, averaging over 100 lbs, at $4 ₱ head; 60 head he expected would average $1 60 ₱ head.

Seymour 80 good sheep unsold; held at $4 50 ₱ head—averaged about 100 lbs.

J. R. Pringle, 316 head Mercer county Sheep and Lambs; average about $1 25 ₱ head.

W. Humes, 120 head, at an average of $1 25 ₱ head.

McNeese sold 20 head Sheep at $1 25; and 23 at $1 40.

Bannon sold for Robertson 70 good Sheep at $2 75@3 25 ₱ head.

James Shaw retailed 90 head at $1 25@2 50 ₱ head.

Dauthett & Critchlow 217 head Butler county Sheep and Lambs at an average of $2 50 ₱ head.

Stakely & Bro., 125 head Sheep, at $1@2 50 ₱ head.

HOGS—As the price for hogs is reduced the demand increases, and we presume that there are now fully double, and perhaps treble the number retailed that there were two or three weeks since. We now quote in a retail way at 9@10c for fair to prime heavy averages—some few choice, 10¼c.

Root sold 32 head, averaging 253 pounds, at 9¼c.

Myers & Needy retailed 41 head at 9¼@9½c.

C. Byers retailed 85 head at 9¼@10¼c.

Emerick & Co., 150 head retailed at 9@10¼c.

S. Marks & Bro. wholesaled 59 head to Emerick & Co. at 9¼c.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 21, 1868.

CATTLE—The market since our last has undergone but few changes, the principal enquiry being for good fat cattle, for which the outside figures were readily obtained. Holders met with some difficulty in disposing of light thin heifers and steers, even at low figures; as a general thing the market was a dull one with the advantage on the side of buyers. The extreme figures were $2 75@6 75 per cwt.

The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

October 1	1,605	$4 00@7 48
October 8	1,872	3 00@7 00
October 15	1,018	3 00@6 75
October 22	1,350	2 75@6 75

SHEEP—The market contained a large supply of the various kinds, as usual; the largest portion being of a very inferior kind; not such as butchers were desirous of speculating with. There was a dull market and low prices. The range of prices was $2@4 40 ₱ cwt.

The sales for the past four weeks were:

October 1	9,425	$2 25@5 00
October 8	13,422	2 75@4 50
October 15	10,956	3 30@4 50
October 22	8,579	2 00@4 40

HOGS—The receipts were large with a fair market. The prices were unchanged. Packers in this vicinity are still holding out for lower figures. They insist that prices must further decline before they will commence packing. The time is near at hand, however, that one party or the other must give way. The market opened, October 13th, 1868, at $9 00@9 50 per cwt., with sales to the extent of 8,300 head, at these figures. The operations for the past four weeks were:

October 1	7,71	$8 25@10 65
October 8	6,87	8 00@10 84
October 15	9,83	7 75@ 9 75
October 22	11,19	7 50@ 9 50

Cincinnat Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OCTOBER 22.—Flour ad wheat dull, unsettled and nominal. Corn steady at 95@96c. Oats dull at 55@56c. Rye dul at $1 35. Barley dull; no sales and prices nominally unchanged. Cotton dull at 23@23¼c for middling. Whisky steady at $1 15; sales of 180 bbls. Mess Pork held at $31, but no sales. Bacon firmer under the advices from New Oleans; shoulders held at 13½c; clear sides 17½. Lard dull at 18½c. Groceries unchanged and firm. Butter dull at 35@40c, the latter an extreme rate. Cheese firm at 16@18c. Eggs scare at 27c. Apples unchanged and in fair demand at $2@4. Grapes 8@12c per pound. Potatoes dull at 75@80c per bushel. Linseed oil dull and nominal, with no demand. Flax seed dull at $2 35@2 40. Gold 135¼ buying. Exchange firmer; buying at par and selling at 50 to 1-10 premium.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OCTOBER 22.—Flour—The market is dull and heavy; country brands lower; city made was held at $12 for XXX white and $10 25@10 50 for XX amber; $8 75@9 00 for XXred; $9@9 25 for XX spring; $7 75@8 00 for X spring; country made was held at $8 75@9 50 for XX red and amber; $7 50@8 75 for XX spring; $10 50@11 00 for XX white. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red, $1 82; No. 2 do., $1 68@1 70. Corn lower and dull; sales at 98@99c; closing at inside figures. Oats dull and 2c lower; No. 1 state, 60c; demand small. Rye quiet and unchanged; $1 40 for No. 1 State and western. Barley quiet and hardly so firm; held at $2 25@2 27 for No. 1 State and Canada; $2 05@2 10 for No. 2 State. Petroleum steady and unchanged; refined was held at 27@28c for sound lots; 29@30c for small lots.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OCTOBER 22.—Sales 31 hhls tobacco, lugs to fair leaf, at 6¼@15c. Cotton 22¼@23c. Superfine flour $6 00@6 50. Wheat $1 75@1 85. Corn—Old 95@98c; new 55@60c. Oats 50@55c. Rye $1 40. Potatoes, peachblows, $2 25. Mess pork $31. Lard nominal at 19¾@20c. Bacon—Shoulders 13¼@13½c; clear rib sides 16¾@16¾c; clear sides 17¼@17½c. Whisky—Raw, free, $1 20. River swelling slowly, with three feet seven inches in the canal by mark. Weather clear and cool.

MARRIED.

PHILLIPS—ORMSBY—On Thursday, 15th inst., at St. Mark's church, East Birmingham, by the Rev. H. F. Hartman, Dr. J. A. PHILLIPS, to KATE, daughter of O. H. Ormsby, Esq.

STENGER—CUNNINGHAM—On Thursday, October 15th, by Rev. Wm. Pollard, Mr. B. J. STENGER, to Miss MARY A., only daughter of Robert Cunningham, both of Birmingham, Pa. No cards.

CHALFANT—GRAHAM.—On Tuesday morning 20th inst., by Rev. James A. Marshall, HENRY R. CHALFANT and EVA R. GRAHAM, of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Penna.

LORENZ—McKEE—On Tuesday evening, October 20th, at the residence of the bride's mother, Birmingham, by the Rev. J. O. Pershing, M. ATWOOD LORENZ and Miss HALLIE McKEE.

SMITH—WOLF—On Thursday evening, October 15th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Hollingshead, Mr. Isaac S. SMITH, of Pittsburgh, and Miss AGNIE, daughter of Captain John Wolf of Allegheny City. No cards.

SCHNEL—PRIESTLY—On Tuesday, October 6th, by the Rev. A. K. Bell, Mr. SAMUEL O. SCHNEL, of Pittsburgh, to Miss LIZZIE H. PRIESTLEY of Allegheny City.

ALTER—TEETS—On Thursday evening, October 15th, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. Hickman, Mr. CHAS. ALTER, of Zanesville, Ohio, and Mrs. MAGGIE TEETS, of Allegheny City.

GILES—COUGHER—On Thursday evening, October 15th, JAMES GILES, of Cambridge, England, and KATE, second daughter of G. W. Cougher, Esq., of Allegheny City.

DIED.

EULER—On Thursday, October 15th, at 12 o'clock, M., Mr. WM. EULER in the 42d year of his age.

BELL—On Thursday afternoon, October 15th, 1868, MARTHA A. BELL, aged 25 years, 9 months and 19 days.

WHITE—On Friday morning at one o'clock, Mr. JOHN WRENSHALL WHITE, of the firm of R. W. White & Bro., at his late residence North avenue.

GORMLY—On Friday morning, October 16th at 6 o'clock, SARAH GORMLY, in the 74th year of her age.

BROWN—On Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, MORDICA BROWN, aged 70 years.

AURENTZ—On Thursday morning, October 15th, at Mount Hope Retreat, Baltimore, Md., GEORGE AURENTZ, aged 56 years.

M'NAUGHTON—On Thursday, Oct. 15th, Mrs. MARY, wife of James McNaughton.

BENNEY—On Monday evening, 19th inst. JAMES BENNEY, Sr., in the 74th year of his age.

BAILEY—At his residence in Brownsville, Penna., on Tuesday, October 6th, 1868, ISAAC BAILEY, Esq., in the 55th year of his age.

WOLFENDALE—On Monday evening, at half past six o'clock, JULIA ANN, wife of Wm. Wolfendale, in the 40th year of her age.

The People Know.

If there is anything the people thoroughly understand, it is the comparative value of the various medicines offered for their acceptance through the advertising columns of the press. In scriptural phrase, they *try* all, but only *hold fast to that which is good*. Hence, a medicinal preparation that has been growing in favor with the public for a period of twenty years, and has attained a larger sale than any other remedy of its class ever reached in any country, may be fairly entitled a Standard Specific, touching whose merits there is no room for controversy. Now, this is precisely the position of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. As a means of preventing and curing dyspepsia, ordinary indigestion, biliousness, general debility and nervous affections, it has literally lived down all competition, and legitimately taken its place as the foremost vegetable tonic on this continent, *indeed, on this hemisphere*. In view of this statistical fact, which may be readily verified by a reference to the revenue returns, a few words of seasonable advice, in relation to the use of an article in such general request, will not be considered egotistic or out of place. There is no season which suggests the necessity for a good tonic and appetizer so much more significantly than the Fall. The great contrast between the temperature of the nights and days, and the heavy mephitic mists arising from extensive surfaces of decomposing vegetable matter, necessarily have a depressing effect upon systems partially exhausted by the heat of summer, and therefore greatly needing that strength and vigor which are the best safe-guards against disease. Acting as a tonic and stomachic, a blood depurent, an alterative and an anti-bilious medicine, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS exercise a wholesome influence upon every portion of the organization, and prepare it to resist every unhealthy influence. Hence its great value as a Fall medicine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED, A FULL SET FOR $8,

AT DR. SCOTT'S,

378 PENN STREET,

Third door above Hand.

All Work Warranted. Call and Examine Specimens of Genuine Vulcanite. au8

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE PILLS,

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1865.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN, Attorney at Law.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Sole Proprietors,

No. 76 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage, a Guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. se22.3md&w

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—STIFF JOINTS.—One of the most remarkable attributes of Holloway's Ointment is the rapidity and certainty with which it relaxes contracted ligaments and sinews. Joints that have been restored to activity by a persevering use of this matchless salve. Brisk friction should be used in applying it in such cases, so that its annealing influence may thoroughly penetrate the contracted figures. Sold by all Druggists.

The Undisputed Superiority

Of the medicinal virtues of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER over all other remedies prepared to relieve suffering humanity, is shown in many ways, but especially is it evinced in this important fact: That responsible druggists and merchants all over the country take active interest in introducing them to their best customers and friends, while, at the same time, it is quite as much to their pecuniary interest to recommend other medicines. The reason for this is obvious. They are in positions to see the pre-eminent efficacy of the Pills in cases of Liver Complaint, and all obstructions of the bowels, and, in fact, in all cass where a cathartic medicine can be employed. While the Bitters, by their gentle tonic, stimulant, and laxative properties, and as a safe and certain remedy in Dyspepsia, have won the admiration of every one who has given them a trial, and the Blood Purifier is acknowledged to be one of the best remedies to search out disease, cure Scrofula, Old Sores Eruptions and Skin Diseases, and to purify the blood extant; hence the people must naturally give their voice in favor of remedies which effect so much real good in the world. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Diseased Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, on any of the internal organs may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborate functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out the animal economy all effete and used up material. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is enriched by some of the most valuable plants and herbs known to be useful and curative in all deteriorated states of the human blood, and whilst it adds to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates, gently but effectively, the skin, the kidneys, the liver and the glandular system to sufficient action to enable the body to take on healthful and action eradicate the disease. The sick of afflicted should bear in mind the virtues and this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of a cough or cold, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, so hopelessly incurable, and so most surely fatal. Let any one afflicted with any pulmonary disease try but one bottle, and they will be convinced of the value of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Sold by gross, dozen or single bottle, at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

September 22, 1868.

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

VELVET CLOAKS,

WOOL SHAWLS,

A MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,

AT

BATES & BELL'S.

oct19:eod

SHOT! SHOT! SHOT!

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT of New York PATENT SHOT, in 25 and 5 pound bags, assorted Nos., from 3 B to No. 10. For sale by JAMES BOWN, y30: M&T 136 Wood street.

STRAYED.

THERE CAME TO THE HOUSE OF the undersigned about the first of September, 1868, one YEARLING HEIFER, red sides, white belly, white stripe over the back, and white tail, red head and short horns.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay damages, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. JOSEPH ROSENSTEEL, oct23:1tw Walrose, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLUMINATION

We Have Prepared a Large Lot of

RED, GREEN, and BLUE FIRE.

A. TORRENCE & CO.,

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,

COR. FOURTH & MARKET STS.

oct5

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE CLYDE built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

IOWA, COLUMBIA, CALEDONIA, BRITANNIA, HIBERNIA, EUROPA.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.

Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y., to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, Agent, eod 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

FAVORITE CLYDE BUILT PASSENGER Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and DERRY, from pier 20, North river, at 12 o'clock, noon. RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency. Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Intermediate, to Glasgow or Derry, $35 Steerage, $30.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, or to WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,

70 Fifth street, Chronicle Building, up stairs, Where plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured. jy16:eod

COOK STOVES

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO'S.

TRIUMPH

For Bituminous Coal.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Market,

BISSELL & CO.,

235 Liberty Street

Also on hand and for sale,

PARLOR STOVES, PHEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS &c.

NEW CARPETS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Offer the Newest and Best Patterns at the Lowest Prices.

WINDOW SHADES,

Lace and Nottingham Curtains and Cornices.

McFARLAND & COLLINS'

71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Next Building to U. S. Custom House and ost Office. au8:eod

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 North Front street, Philadelphia. se14:eod&md&eow:w1y

can be consulted every day and evening. Persons afflicted with any form of DELICATE DISEASES or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, should see him without delay. Dr. BROWN also attends to all kinds of chronic ill-health. From long experience and study he can assure those who put themselves under his care that all will be done for them which medical aid can do. Office and private room, No. 59 SMITHFIELD STREET, Back Room. au24:eod&

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS.—I have in store a very superior lot of Double Barrel Shot Guns, breech and muzzle loading, of my own importation, which I will sell as low as any house in the country. I except none. All I ask is to call and examine, and be convinced of the same. For sale by JAMES BOWN, jy30M,TH 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

It is said that the proprietors of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS rent no less than nine pews from the different denominations in New York city, for all those of their employees who will occupy them regularly, free of charge. This is certainly praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped that others who employ a large number of people, will follow the example. The above fact, accompanied with the belief that a firm who would look so closely after the morals and welfare of their employees, would not undertake to impose upon the public, has induced us to give the PLANTATION BITTERS a trial, and having found them to be all that is represented, we cordially recommend them as a tonic of rare merit.—*Observer, July 1st.*

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, and remedy for

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTERS SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.

SCROFULA.—This foul taint or corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. These being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, and by Druggists generally.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race treet, Philadelphia. fe21:M W&Sly&w

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Will cure you.

Have you a cold?

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Will cure you.

Have you Acute or Chronic Bronchitis?

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Will cure you.

Have you Asthma or Phthisic?

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Will relieve you.

Have you Oppression in the Chest?

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Will relieve you.

Have you Weak Lungs?

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Will strengthen them.

Have you a Sore Throat?

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Will cure you.

Have you any Affection of the Lungs, Throat or Chest?

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is the best Preparation you can take.

For sale by Druggists. Fifty Cents per bottle. oct23

NOTICE.—ROBERT PATTERSON, et al., vs. John Patterson, et al. In Chancery. In the Circuit Court of Brooke county, West Virginia.

Pursuant to a decree rendered in the above entitled cause at the September term, 1868, of the said Circuit Court, the undersigned, Special Commissioners, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1868,

the tract of land mentioned and described in the bill and proceeding in said cause—being that certain tract of land of which James Patterson, dec'd, seized and possessed, adjoining the lands of Ebenezer Strain, Frank Patterson, John Wallace, M. Elson and others, situated in Cross Creek township, Brooke county, W. Va., containing Two Hundred and Forty-one acres and thirteen perches, which said tract of land is more fully described in the deed from E. Strain and Luke M'Guire, executors, to James Patterson and Alexander Patterson.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third the purchase money cash on day of sale, the residue on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bonds bearing interest from the day of sale with good security for the deferred payments, and the title retained until the purchase money is fully paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM PATTERSON, LEANDER BROWNING, Special Commissioners.

The above tract of Land is in a high state of cultivation, well located, with new and good improvements, good orchards and well watered and underlaid with coal. Persons desiring to view said farm will call on the undersigned near St. John's Church, in Brooke county. WILLIAM PATTERSON, oct17:2tw LEANDER BROWNING.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED 1866

CAPITAL - - $100,000

Office: No. 89 FOURTH STREET.

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Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

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